

Jul 11-15

Topline Summary Section 1 - Minimizing Harms of Use

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		100%	15656
As a representative of a group or organization		0%	35
Total Responses			15691








[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		76%	11722
Female		23%	3507
Other		1%	91
Prefer not to say		1%	198
Total Responses			15518















[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		2%	266
18-25		37%	5743
26-34		39%	6034
35-44		14%	2152
45-54		5%	731
55-64		3%	403
65 or older		1%	123
Prefer not to say		1%	96
Total Responses			15548














[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		1%	98
Secondary school		10%	1509
Some post-secondary		19%	2912
College, vocational or trade school		28%	4293
Undergraduate university program		28%	4324
Graduate or professional university program		14%	2197
Prefer not to say		1%	214
Total Responses			15547






[Province] In which province/territory do you live?





Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		17%	2658
British Columbia		16%	2476
Manitoba		4%	656
New Brunswick		2%	348
Newfoundland and Labrador		2%	252
Northwest Territories		0%	22
Nova Scotia		4%	609
Nunavut		0%	8
Ontario		42%	6523
Prince Edward Island		1%	79
Quebec		8%	1165
Saskatchewan		3%	516
Yukon		0%	15
Outside of Canada		1%	217
Total Responses			15544

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)















Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		7%	1012
Law enforcement professional		1%	192
Lawyer		1%	159
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		6%	846
Researcher or academic		12%	1636
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	67
Indigenous person		3%	404
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		14%	1968
Marijuana activist		8%	1111
User of marijuana for medical purposes		22%	3129
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		52%	7315
Other (please specify):		17%	2349
Prefer not to say		9%	1291
Total Responses			14206

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		2%	1
Indigenous government or group		2%	1
Healthcare association or organization		4%	2
Academic or research organization		4%	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		16%	8

Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		10%	5
Business or Industry		18%	9
Activist organization/lobby group		12%	6
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		31%	15
Total Responses			49

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		15%	7
British Columbia		15%	7
Manitoba		4%	2
New Brunswick		0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0%	0
Northwest Territories		0%	0
Nova Scotia		2%	1
Nunavut		2%	1
Ontario		46%	21
Prince Edward Island		0%	0
Quebec		11%	5
Saskatchewan		2%	1
Yukon		2%	1
Outside of Canada		0%	0
Total Responses			46

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 36 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
	1 MacaqueTV
	2 Canadian People
	3 band
	4 Ontario P0J
	5 Up! Cafe
	6 RCAF
	7 Pharmacy
	8 Rapid Fire Theatre Company
	9 Chronic Pain Toronto
	10 Nig
	11 It's just me and my roommates
	12 Farmer
	13 Stronghold Data Solutions Inc.
	14 SwimJet Inc
	15 Lake Country Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu
	16 The Conservative Party of Canada
	17 Prefer not to say
	18 Cannabis Canada United
	19 Rastaman
	20 The Real Barrie Cannabis Club
	21 Yukon Youth Team
	22 TEKSA
	23 Adults for autonomy
	24 Kelz Medical Services Corp
	25 Dr.kush foundation
	26 The Kootenay's Medicine Tree
	27 Eurofins Experchem
	28 Glacial.gold

- 29 AWLDM
- 30 Prefer not to say
- 31 Epilepsy Support Centre
- 32 Proof Cannabis Cures Cancer
- 33 Barrie Cannabis Club
- 34 Farend Natural Products
- 35 Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
- 36 Church of the Universe

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree	<div></div>	83%	33
I do not agree	<div></div>	18%	7
Total Responses			40

[MHU1] Do you believe that these measures are appropriate to achieve the overarching objectives to minimize harms, and in particular to protect children and youth? Are there other actions which the Government should consider enacting alongside these measures?

#	Response
---	----------

The measures look like they'll work, more tweaking will need to be done as the rollout of dispensaries commences. There should be a thorough process to prove eligibility for a dispensary however, with serious penalties for breaking any 2006 applicable code or law.

11607 Dont believe any of these thing are worth considering

I feel that the above framework is Adequate. One other consideration I believe is worth thinking about us where marijuana can be used? Is smoking or consuming it outside on a public street public intoxication like alcohol? Is smoking/consuming it inside at private businesses (bars, restaurants) acceptable? Smoking tobacco is not permitted indoors, so does the same rule apply? What about private residences. Is smoking inside your home with your children acceptable? Does second hand inhalation pose a risk of intoxication? In my experience it does.

8295 Yes

3804 I agree with all of these measures

I believe that the restrictions to the THC % level and setting an amount to which you can hold is fair. However I feel the the amount of THC user is be be at a respectable level to today's averages. Should the marijuana be lower then that I worry that there would be no reason for people to buy marijuana legally(especially if it is to be taxed and possibly more expensive then dealers) and thus not only hurt the ability to grow the industry safely, but also make it easier for youth to obtain from dealers. I feel that setting limitations on amountz you can have is a good idea for helping with controlling possible redistribution to youth. That being said I believe that again it would have to be a respectable amount so people do not feel that buying regulated products isn't worth it and I also worry about possible police raids and random checks for cash grabs for their respective departments. I feel that at that point it would just be a waste of taxpayers money. People should also be aware of the

7555 product they are buying so things like THC% should be included on its packaging and possible health risks of marijuana.

I believe they are appropriate. Setting a minimum age and potentially aligning it with the minimum age for alcohol will set an easy to understand standard across Canada, with the only variable being at which age the individual provinces

8875 choose to set the age at.

9515 Yes these measures will assist in minimizing harm.

2811 Yes, although I am wondering what you are thinking of for THC potency limits.

No restrictions on potency or edibles.

9053 Sales from as many outlets as possible as opposed to one single government run retailer.

- 1.) Age restrictions make sense. But I think a large difference between drinking/smoking age and an age of 25 to smoke Marijauna wouldn't make much sense considering the known damaging effects of alcohol and tobaccos and its sale at age 21. I'd also think that the unregulated market could thrive in the under 25 market. It would be harder to regulate Marijauna if a large underground market still exists (and has a reasonable consumer base to support it). Shrinking that age down to 19 or 21 would be ideal in my eyes.
- 2.) Media's a powerful tool. While I think a restriction on advertising would probably be the safer bet, I also would be alright with seeing sativa strains being advertised for reducing anxiety.
- 3.) I'm not an economist. Tax away just don't make it cost a fortune
- 4.) I honestly don't think THC is a parallel for enjoyment/effectiveness of Marijuana. I think most "seasoned" smokers would agree. The best answer here would be to restrict recreational Marijuana THC levels. But allow medical use Marijauna (on prescription of course) whatever THC level is required.
- 5.) I don't know how to approach this one. "Edibles" are not particularly harmful but they can be deceptive and very hard to gauge how much you're consuming. I wouldn't want to restrict people from being able to make edibles for personal use or to share responsibly with peers. But, I fully understand concerns related to them. I honestly don't see a way to keep people from consuming edibles or taking Marijuana through means other than smoking. Probably best to educate people on the effects of taking it in different ways. Like the prolonged period before feeling the effect when consuming an edible, and not to eat more because "You don't feel it yet".
- 6.) This makes sense for reducing the chance of resale. As long as the limits are reasonable.
- 7.) The easier it is to access legally the harder it is for people to sell it illegally. Keep it away from schools if it makes people feel better, but don't
9550 make them take an hour+ long bus ride to get their stuff.
9084 Do not legalise, and make the current penalties for having, growing, and using marijuana far harsher.

In regards to taxation and pricing, there is a price point which allows for proper revenues and taxation but dissuades people from going to the black market. Current black market prices for marijuana are \$10 per gram and the more purchased the cheaper price per gram becomes. A half quarter ounce (3.5 grams) is \$30 resulting in a price per gram of ~\$8.50 per gram, a half ounce (14 grams) is between \$100-120 resulting in a price per gram of ~\$7.10 to ~\$8.50. If the government wishes to increase the price for taxation purposes and also keep the illicit market at bay it must offer value to the customer for increased prices. At \$12-15 per gram customers will still purchase marijuana legally but shops must have a proper selection of merchandise such as raw product and edibles from a variety of sources all clearly marked with THC content, Indica and Sativa content, and price per gram. This provides value to the customer that is unmatched by the illicit market where you never know for sure what you are getting or the THC content. It also allows for return business where medical and non-medical customers can choose the strain of marijuana that is appropriate for them.

In regards to limits of allowable THC potency I do not believe a limit should be enacted. However on products above a certain threshold there could be warning or labeling on the package indicating the hazards associated with using the product. This is especially pertinent to first time users who can easily become overwhelmed with the effects and side effects of smoking or edibles, and this is where Colorado has had the largest number of reports of overdose, first time users. To limit this type of overdose sellers and retailers must educate first time users on the effects of marijuana use. Having an online training course for sellers to take in regards to regulations and helping customers is necessary to make sure that knowledgeable staff is always available. This again provides value to the customer and disables another revenue source for the illicit market.

In regards to restrictions on marijuana products, personal possession, and where marijuana can be sold. There is a tipping point that the government must balance between restricting product availability, possession, and location with ease of access on the illicit market.

Restricting marijuana products is unnecessary if proper education is passed on to the consumer about different consumption techniques and their potency, time until effect, and length of effect. Limits on personal possession for the minimization of resale to children and youth is not going to work, period. To limit the resale to youth and children you must shrink the illicit market plain and simple. It is rare for adults to purchase alcohol for minors, though it does happen. The same thing will apply to marijuana products which will be priced out of the range of profitability for re-sellers.

In regards to where marijuana can be sold, this is easy. If the guy down the street is closer and always open, then most current users will not go to the store.

In conclusion my overall argument continues to refer to the tipping point that necessitates pricing and availability as the keys drivers to minimizing the illicit market for marijuana sales. If the government is more concerned with restricting availability than it is usability and access

2833 for regular users then they will continue to purchase marijuana from the illicit market. Good luck and thank you.

1961 These measures seem appropriate to minimize harm

4420 These measures seems appropriate. As long as marijuana legalization and it's use doesn't face any restrictive measures that are above and beyond what alcohol or cigarettes (which are objectively/scientifically worse than marijuana) are subject to.

Packaging for marijuana products should hold a standard to help avoid confusion of accidental ingestion. Not just a warning label like cigarette
1757 packaging but a clear indication that the product contains marijuana and certain levels of THC.
12415 Yes, especially #4. I think you should consider scientific evidence which you are.

I believe that all of these measures are appropriate, and I expect they would be effective. I only have a few reservations: First, that limiting advertising in an effort to prevent marijuana from becoming widely socially acceptable is unnecessary and inconsistent with the treatment of other drugs, particularly alcohol. While the limits on advertising of tobacco seem to have had a positive effect on discouraging usage and the resulting problems like lung cancer, the advertising of alcohol has not been similarly limited even though it can have a number of damaging effects. It seems to me that alcohol is culturally acceptable and has been for some time, and the problems that come along with that are manageable enough that we don't mind. I understand marijuana to be overall a less harmful drug than both alcohol and tobacco, at least for developed brains, not least because it seems to be impossible to take a fatal dosage. Its use is becoming increasingly acceptable anyway, largely because of communication on the internet and depictions in movies and TV, which won't go away either way. It therefore seems to me that it would be an unnecessary restriction on individual sellers which wouldn't really achieve the desired outcome.

My worry about the taxation of marijuana is already stated above, but I'd just like to underline it: while it absolutely should be taxed, if the rate is set too high the black market will continue to flourish. The right balance should be struck.

Lastly, on the limits of acceptable THC, I think reference to alcohol is again appropriate. Like alcohol, the percentage of active ingredient in the product is only a limit on how quickly somebody can consume the drug, not on the total they can consume: you can drink a lot of beer or a bit of liquor and get the same result, just as you can smoke a lot of low-THC marijuana or a small amount of high-THC marijuana. The worries about stronger strains becoming available mostly comes from scare campaigns--I see no reason why adult consumers shouldn't be able to decide what percentage of THC they want to purchase for themselves. At the very least, more research should be done into the effects of THC, and any
6538 policy decision should be made based on that.

Honestly, if beer and tobacco can be bought in corner stores today, why not cannabis products as well? Unless we face the hypocrisy of
8700 separating them, or restrict all three accordingly, they should be equally accessible.

There a number of issues regarding the current measures.

1. Regarding taxation and pricing. If the price of the product is too high it will push users towards a black market solution. This exists to an extent with tobacco.

2.Limiting THC use. This seems unnecessary and potentially harmful for the government's purpose. Alcohol can be sold at varying degrees of potency yet alcohol provides a far greater health risk. Limiting potency creates a potential black market incentive. A better alternative would be to provide a % number on the packaging as is done with alcohol.

3. Restriction on marijuana products. Restriction is perhaps not the way to go, rather tighter regulation and enforcement should be encouraged. Alcoholic mixed drinks are available such as milkshakes containing alcohol which pose a threat of overdosing and accidental consumption yet they still exist within the current market. Edibles should be regulated similar to how their alcoholic counterparts are.

3035 4. Limitations on quantities. This seems backwards considering how alcohol and tobacco are treated

[MHU2] What are your views on the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana? Should the minimum age be consistent across Canada, or is it acceptable that there be variation amongst provinces and territories?

#

Response

Let the provinces and territories regulate this for themselves. It works for alcohol and tobacco. Personally i believe that making it 18/19 would be fine. It is harmful to brain development but so is alcohol

Je pense que 21 ans est un âge raisonnable et qu'il devrait être institué à la grandeur du pays pour assurer la régularisation et l'équité peu importe la province où l'on demeure.

Ideally the age requirement should be set to 18, ubiquitously across canada. The province specific variations on legal age for Alcohol bring by an unnecessary divide to what should be a nationally held standard.

4730 I believe variation would be acceptable, with the minimum age to fall between 18 and 21

There should not be any minimum age for cannabis use, as there are no serious harms actually associated with it's use by young persons. this is demonstrated by the following study: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27249330> . If your policy is truly one of fact based policy, then you must be willing to accept all of the facts that prove to be repeatable science.

I feel like the minimum age for purchasing marijuana should be either 18 or 19. Despite health recommendations that may say 21, the reality is like alcohol, the consumption of marijuana is typically a social activity. All it takes is one person who is able to procure it in order for a large group to be able to. Restricting it's availability won't stop people who wish to use it and just provide a minor inconvenience to those who wish to use it.

I feel like a minimum age should be consistently enforced across Canada. The current system with alcohol really just makes those who are 18
2056 years old in provinces with a 19 year old limit feel that they should be entitled to alcohol and that it's just the province getting in the way.

In my opinion, a minimum age for legal purchase should be federally implemented based on the best available research but should be somewhat in line with the current ages for alcohol and tobacco. It would be hypocritical of the government to allow an 18 year old citizen to damage their body by consuming tobacco but restrict them from consuming marijuana because of the potential harm it may cause. The age that is decided on should be consistent across the entire country. It is a silly premise that it can be considered "safe" to use at the age of 19 in one
5627 province but as soon as you cross the border into another province it would be considered "safe" to consume it at the age of 18.
Variation by province. Economics will take hold if large discrepancy (i.e. 25 in AB, but 18 in BC, people will cross the boarder to buy, so no need
12033 to regulate federally.

I believe it should be consistent across Canada. Age limits are set with health risks for younger consumers in mind. Those risks do not change
168 geographically.

Variations in minimum age are fine. The rationale for a variety of age restrictions across Canada is a reflection of the beliefs of the people living
5467 in that area.

8285 I think it should follow each provinces liquor laws. Alcohol is far more dangerous, and yet 18 or 19 is standard.
Ought to be directly inline with alcohol policies which vary by province.

As per your next question uploading supporting documentation, since marijuana has been illegal the entire time modern science has been available only government approved labs have been able to study the plant, thus adding in a bias, and thus there is no reliable source to provide
7930 any supporting documentation to either side of the debate.

I think the age regulations should be at the discretion of the individual provinces/territories. But it should not be higher than the more
3565 dangerous/harmful alcohol and tobacco.

9074 It should be the same as the drinking age.

1494 Yes it should be consistent across Canada so people dont drive to Quebec to get it when theyre 17 or something.

The minimum age should generally be consistent as I feel it will likely cause less confusion and will be less costly in terms of enforcement across
2664 provincial borders.

11521 18 no different that tobacco and alcohol.

I think variation is acceptable considering the differences in demographics across the provinces and territories. I think an acceptable age of
9197 purchase is 21

4503 It should be the same across Canada. 19 or 21 years of age

The minimum age should be the same as alcohol, so the province could choose the minimum age. It should be the same as alcohol because this
10204 is the same type of product. A drug for recreational use.

Topline Summary Section 2 - Establishing Safe Responsible Production System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		100%	2017
As a representative of a group or organization		1%	11
Total Responses			2028








[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		74%	1451
Female		23%	459
Other		1%	19
Prefer not to say		2%	42
Total Responses			1971















[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		1%	14
18-25		22%	436
26-34		37%	735
35-44		21%	411
45-54		9%	177
55-64		7%	140
65 or older		2%	34
Prefer not to say		1%	27
Total Responses			1974














[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0%	5
Secondary school		7%	138
Some post-secondary		15%	292
College, vocational or trade school		27%	529
Undergraduate university program		29%	569
Graduate or professional university program		19%	382
Prefer not to say		3%	50
Total Responses			1965








[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		18%	359
British Columbia		18%	362
Manitoba		3%	66
New Brunswick		2%	39
Newfoundland and Labrador		2%	34
Northwest Territories		0%	5
Nova Scotia		4%	79
Nunavut		0%	2
Ontario		39%	780
Prince Edward Island		1%	10
Quebec		8%	161
Saskatchewan		4%	70
Yukon		0%	3
Outside of Canada		1%	11
Total Responses			1981

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		6%	114
Law enforcement professional		1%	23
Lawyer		2%	29
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		7%	131
Researcher or academic		14%	260
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	17
Indigenous person		2%	40
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		16%	305
Marijuana activist		9%	165
User of marijuana for medical purposes		33%	620
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		51%	952
Other (please specify):		15%	271
Prefer not to say		8%	156
Total Responses			1858

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0%	0
Indigenous government or group		0%	0
Healthcare association or organization		0%	0
Academic or research organization		0%	0
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		36%	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from		9%	1
Business or Industry		27%	3

Activist organization/lobby group	<div><div></div></div>	9%	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):	<div><div></div></div>	18%	2
Total Responses			11

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
	1 Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
	2 Religious organization



[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
British Columbia	<div><div></div></div>	27%	3
Manitoba	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
New Brunswick	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Northwest Territories	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nova Scotia	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nunavut	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Ontario	<div><div></div></div>	55%	6
Prince Edward Island	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Quebec	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Saskatchewan	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Yukon	<div><div></div></div>	9%	1
Outside of Canada	<div><div></div></div>	9%	1
Total Responses			11

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

#	Response
	1 Syro Farms
	2 Canadian People
	3 Canadian People
	4 Ontario P0J
	5 Dispensary
	6 Up ! Cafe
	7 The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
	8 Canna Botanicals
	9 National Drug Prevention Alliance
	10 Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
	11 Church of the Universe

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100%	11
I do not agree		0%	0
Total Responses			11

[ESRPS1] What are your views on the most appropriate production model? Which production model would best meet consumer demand while ensuring that public health and safety objectives are achievable? What level and type of regulation is needed for producers?

#	Response
---	----------

A private sector production model is acceptable only if regulations for production are stricter for marijuana than any
480 current product on the Canadian markets.

The government doesn't need to regulate and enforce a monopoly of standards on the industry which will only raise
prices. The free/black market has been producing a fine, high quality product without any deaths or injuries since day 1
(before the idea of government was established). If the market demands clean (organic) marijuana the producers
298 respond. That seems a lot more effective and productive than what the government has been doing.

60 I don't know.

À mon avis, la production commercial doit être encadrée par un contrôle de la qualité stricte (taux de THC...). Étant
donné la présence de substance psychoactive, le consommateur devrait avoir accès à une fiche signalétique comme pour
31 les produit pharmaceutique.

A hybrid production model with licensed producers churning out the majority of product followed up with limited
personal plant allowance per individual (no resale). Any sales to public must follow good production practices and should
1169 be tested for contaminants, THC, and CBD.

1640 Label packaging by strength. Label by pesticide use/etc (ideally none at all).

1149 Proper labelling, regulation, driving laws and age laws

I believe in ensuring that it remains an open market for entrepreneurs across the country and avoid over regulation.
However, I believe that sanitation and pesticides/fertilizers must be closely regulated to avoid a public health issue. I
believe if Marijuana is being produced professionally for sale it be grown indoors and organically. Pesticides and
1479 chemicals are unnecessary in the growth of such a durable plant.

I think that regulated competitive production is the most realistic and offers the ability for government oversight without
1298 burdening the government with production.

Of course the private sector should be producing the bulk of the product under regulation that controls product quality
and safety. There should be a range of producers from the bulk (think Budweiser beer) to the craft (think Whistler
brewing) so that the consumer has a similar range of options as already exist today in the medical dispensaries.

Home growers should absolutely be allowed with limits only, perhaps, on the amount of plants they can be growing at
417 any one time.

Home cultivation would allow children to access it. If products are sold as food, they should meet the same requirements
other foods do. Child-proof packaging, labels containing important information and health warning messages are good
148 ideas.

Production model -- a blended system, which permits both private-sector production, licenced by government, as well as
1550 home production

Personal, home growing should be allowed, but there should also be regulated mass production. The consumer should be able to decide for themselves what they want. Strict regulations on pesticide use is most important. No chemical
368 pesticides while plants are in flower.

I still see there to be a need to distinguish the market between recreational and medicinal usage. To that point, I feel the medicinal side should be regulated to a greater extent. If only to ensure consistency in THC and CBD levels.

371

I truly enjoy cultivating my own cannabis plants for both the botanical and drug aspects. Cannabis as a plant gives a gardener an easy and flexible plant to work with as inputs create immediate reactions in the plants. Furthermore, cultivating one's own 'stash' allows an individual to know exactly what has been put in the product and know what the plant strain is. This also allows for an individual to select their own strain based on the flavor and experience they desire. I understand that large-scale production can be problematic- especially when the grow is at the expense of the integrity of a dwelling. However, restricting production to the companies that can afford the licenses fails to remove the power of the black market sellers. Consider that as an individual I am not legally allowed to sell my own home-brewed beer nor my own home-grown vegetables to others. This makes sense as such laws protect consumers from poor quality and possible contamination. Why not make it illegal to sell your own home-grown cannabis as well but allow for personal cultivation
1459 of a certain number of plants?

Allowing it to be sold in the private sector, with government regulation, I believe, is the best approach. It gives the people the type of access they are looking for when it comes to legalization. Plus, it gives a chance for small businesses to flourish. Statically, no pot shop has ever made it past being a "small" business. When it comes to Canadian economics,
304 small business is the life force for so many provinces.

Regulated regularly monitored private sector production seems like the most viable, likely scenario. The possibility exists that government could. if it moves away from the draconian drug war mentality, also involved in production through
1524 research and development models

1380 I dunno about this

I believe we need a stuctor in place to,provide medical patient with Covient access to medical marijuana

We need to help licence producers and despesaries to work together not separate allow the despesaries to access the
170 products of licensed producers not have to look elsewhere this would Benitez the public eymensly

Production should be approached similarly to alcohol, where there are opportunities for both large-scale producers and small, local producers (comparably to craft brewers) can apply for license to produce and market their product though authorized distribution channels. Similarly to alcohol, the consumer should also be given the choice to grow their own
1408 product, similarly to making beer or wine at home- subject to limits on the number of plants at any given time.

[ESRPS2] To what extent, if any, should home cultivation be allowed in a legalized system? What, if any, government oversight should be put in place?

#	Response
505	Home production should be limited to the amount used by the household that produced it. That is, bake sales or other private enterprises should be completely banned, and production within a home should be at levels only used by those within that home.
114	Every adult should have the right to have growing at least a couple plants for personal use weather it be medical or recreational. Period.
1349	Government should not waste their time enforcing amounts grown by home growers as long as it is not for sale or illicit distribution. They should police who people sell it to buy not how much a person can have for their own use.
591	A system that has proven to work is production is allowed for personal use without regulation. It is legal to brew your own beer and it should be legal to grow your own marijuana. No licensing should be required.
1765	I would say the one instance where home cultivation would be appropriate is for those who have medicinal marijuana needs. This could be monitored in conjunction with health care professionals as to how much they are permitted to produce and the level of THC.
13	Home cultivation should absolutely be allowed, but there should be a point at which it's no longer considered the equivalent of, say, someone brewing a batch of a few gallons of beer for friends, and at that point, it would have to be shown to meet certain standards.
608	It should be allowed with a defined amount of product by weight (50 grams per person stored and on plants) based on expert opinions.
1141	Let people grow 10 plants at a time or 12 lbs per year.
1042	Home cultivation should be allowed.
72	I want to be able to buy from friends or family, or even local markets etc. I want to be able to go to a special store - like a bakery/tea house. I want to be able to buy teas, healthy cookies, sandwiches etc etc. As I can NOT smoke marijuana - but to be able to buy locallly made edibles, would be SO helpful for myself and thousands of others. I think the ONLY oversight is to make sure that anyone selling to a minor will be harshly punished. Also being able to buy from a local store etc. this obviously means that having the items on your person should NOT be punishable by law. Simple posession should be TOTALLY taken out of the criminal code!
547	Similar to home brew - allow for personal consumption.
944	Private growing should be allowed with limits.l

1268 5 or 6 plants at the time per adult ssound reasonable to me. No resale should be allowed of home products
Simply limit the number of plants people (over a certain age, 18 in my opinion) can legally grow, the people should be
allowed to grow their own, you can't take that away...and the ban on using hemp on our gardens should be taken away
1431 too because that's even more ridiculous. Organic Growing Guidelines must be set.
I believe I answered that above. with safety regulations and clear licensing expectations there is no reason not to have
1723 home producers.
People grow tomatoes at home..commercially in hot houses.the world didn't end...the easiest way for the government
to over see home grown is to release licenses...and don't worry about it...people aren't as dumb as they look...even from
1863 Government eyes...we looose more people on our road ways...the point is N/A
The government should allow home cultivation for as much as long as you are not selling to others under the guise of
381 government regulation
Fully allowed, No oversight required. Education should be available on proper handling and storage to limit health
1821 complication stemming from home use. Homegrown pot should not be available for sale.

Home cultivation should be allowed entirely and without restriction if it is not performed for commercial distribution.
641 One should be as free to cultivate marijuana as they do growing other vegetables or home brewing beer.
1284 I believe that this should not differ from home production of beer and wine.

[ESRPS3] Should a system of licensing or other fees be introduced?

#	Response
566	no. Home permits to allow for personal production in excess of an unpermitted maximum should be required to facilitate 1793 oversight to ensure safety and monitor for illegal sales. if the government decides to make it a private industry, they should tax marijuana like no other while maintaining fair 978 prices. the government, if the system is privatized, should put a price cap on marijuana. for example \$ per gram. 730 No licensing or other fees should be introduced. Licensing for both large-scale growers as well as dispensaries, and a small flat tax on the product that serves to fund related health and education projects. I do not think a large tax to discourage consumption is necessary due to the 618 minimal health effects, or beneficial in discouraging the use of black market marijuana. 1734 For users? no not at all. Simple restriction based on demographics of age and possibly medical conditions.

I would definately be in favour of licensing for commercial operations, same goes for testing of the product before it goes on to store shelves. I would strongly discourage licensing for home grows, unless for example you could grow three or four plants without a permit and if you wanted to grow more you would have to apply for a permit. The fact that it is currently illegal to grow isn't exactly stopping anyone from doing so, and I would imagine the same thing would be true
532 of a license: most people are just going to ignore it.

376 Why not adopt the producer controls for the alcohol industry? That seems to work, and avoids reinventing the wheel.

826 We should have strict licensing, similar to other fields such as agriculture, wine, and spirit production, livestock, etc.

677 no

Licensing should be required for commercial growers. License fees should be dependent on production levels. Edible
841 producers should be licensed to allow for tracking of products.

Licensing fee for home cultivation, which would cover a minimal inspection and a production certifiacate. Keep the fee reasonable. Such a fee would ensure that you have not altered your electrical and/or water delivery systes, and that a
270 fire extinguisher is available.

601 so you want to make more money off of cannabis? No fees, you will make more than enough if you just tax it

902 License private producers (not home producers). Like a liquor license.

179 Tax it like everything else. No need for licensing or fees.

1560 Yes commercial cultivation facilities need to be licensed to high standards with reasonable fees.

1509 For home-grow hobbyists, no. For commercial growers, certainly. It's like a gold mine for them.

Yes, but of minimum cost, say \$25 per year for home cultivation. I'm assuming enough people would buy one to support
936 the infrastructure for some form of inspection.

I feel that people who are producing for distribution should definitely need to be licensed and I feel that home grows
593 should be treated the same as someone making a small batch of beer or wine at home.

Licensing for commercial producers should be introduced (or we maintain the current licensing system). Any fees should be kept to the minimum required to cover costs of regulation, inspection, etc. and no more. We have an economic opportunity that could allow for new jobs and business. We do not want to prevent new companies from starting due to the cost of entry being too high. This would limit production to large, established companies, thus stifling completion which limits product development, and keeps prices higher. To eliminate the black market, the legal market must be
646 better.

[ESRPS4] The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Are there features that you would add, or remove?

#

Response

Perhaps more lenient rules - marijuana should be sold as a hybrid herb and intoxicant. I am unaware of the exact
569 requirements mentioned in MMPR

1404 Packaging -- should contain information about strain, potency, origin, etc., similar to what is included on a wine label

Any reasonable features that work to ensure safety of the consumer, quality of product and meeting of sanitary
580 standards are valuable. Ensuring children do not accidentally consume any product is also extremely important.

As stated above, I believe any balanced strategy that follows the best practices of existing food and alcohol regulation is likely to be sufficient. In particular, the concentration of active ingredients (THC and CBD) should be clearly labeled, and
676 upper bounds should be placed on the concentration to limit accidental overdose. Production, packaging, and storage
Licensing should not be difficult to obtain. Everyone should be given a fair shot in the market. Quality product and the
1130 ability to produce mass quantities will weed out the competition. Production should be allowed outdoors to provide
754 It's important that people get consistent, safe products.

I do not think that most of these rigorous requirements need to continue to exist within the new system. Medical
marijuana must meet the same quality standards, but in an environment of legal marijuana, many of the stringent
1467 packaging, storage, and distribution requirements may be relaxed.

Any product containing marijuana should have a label that it contains marijuana and the THC/CBD content the same way
alcohol is labelled. As per usual it should have a label saying please don't use this product and then operate a motor
1526 vehicle or heavy machinery.

I do not support the stringent rules laid out in the MMPR for medical patients, I certainly do not support using it as a
model for legalization. There is barely any competition, only the wealthy benefit as the prison looking compounds cost
millions to build and operate, and the delivery system is so unreliable, inconvenient, and slow that implementing it in
terms of nation wide legalization would be a disaster. One Canada post strike and an entire industry would be on lock
down. It gives the wealthy too much power, it gives Canada post too much power and it gives middle income Canadians
who want to start a business in an emerging market no hope for participation. A bank holds money which criminals also
want, but all they're required to have is a vault and a lock on their front doors. If someone can keep their cannabis safe
1218 from theft, I think they should be allowed to grow and sell cannabis in a style similar to Colorado's dispensaries.

Like any food, beverage, prescription drug, or consumable, marijuana produced for retail sales should be strictly regulated in the ways it is produced, packaged, stored, and distributed. The requirements should not be any greater or lesser than those that already exist for similar products (food, alcohol, cigarettes, etc.). These regulations should be reasonable and allow marijuana products to be produced and purchased in affordable ways. The last thing we want is to have a system in place that makes it too expensive/ineffective for the producer or end user. If legally buying marijuana is available, but the cost for the end user is double or triple what they were used to before, then there will still be a business model and market for those growing and selling illegally (the traditional means!). A little price increase is expected, as the end product should be superior and taxes collected will go back into public funding, but a massive price variance will hinder the goal of taking power and money away from gangs.

I believe that there should be regulations for the packaging, storage, and distribution of marijuana when being sold by private companies to the consumer.

Perhaps, but a thorough review is necessary to eliminate unnecessary strain on producers and consumers.

I believe marijuana from a controlled store should be correctly labelled and child proof, as well as correct warning labels.

The requirements should be adjusted for the new systems. There should be individual licenses granted to stores to distribute marijuana and set strict regulations for the security systems required for them, kinds of displays, signage, diffused windows to prevent individuals from seeing clearly inside, and even store bags. Plain brown or white paper bags with no markings. Simple packaging for products except for a sticker clearly indicating that products are not intended for children in the case of food products, and additionally requiring all products come from a commercially licensed dealer with their license number on every package that's sold.

These regulations drive legal users into the illegal market. Many find they cannot access the particular strain they need through the current system, or the potency is so low the medical benefit is compromised. There are people in the private sector that have been producing high quality products for years. They have great expertise, generally unacknowledged. They must be included in any of these conversations.

I don't think it would need to be as stringent as the MMPR is. Some quality control would be good, but the market will weed out any bad weed producers.

I think medical marijuana needs strict controls and regulation so the users know what they are getting and using. Various strengths need to be available as weaker strains may be useful for general pain relief but stronger strains may be required for those dealing with cancer.

No they spray it with chemicals they irradiate it. I don't want that in my body. I want organic cannabis. I do want to know how much thc or cbd. Is in it. That's easy to do have producers require a govt or govt sponsored agency to test it to get the numbers inspect for molds

Sure. Do it like Washington or Colorado. Generally, marijuana for medical use doesn't even need high amounts of THC, more the CBD that has the medical uses. So the stuff made for medical use will be less likely used recreationally. I would get rid of the vaults needed, security fencing and cameras are good and similar to a brewery or tobacco facility. Packaging seems alright other than wasteful containers, and something more sustainable should be realized such as recycled plastic or organic plastics that are biodegradable to help reduce amount of plastics. Testing should be done at one standardized lab that is able to provide consistent and accurate results and producers should be sending in a good representative sample of a good quantity of the crop (1%) from different plant to give a good probability of the crop, being plants there will always be a variance based on many external factors, weather being the main one. Storage should be done in a bio secure way to ensure that the drying and curing are done without pathogens are introduced but also not over drying their products. Distribution should happen at several locations, mail order, dispensaries, pharmacies and a government location. This would allow a wide variety of options for people and reduce risk of black market diversion.

[ESRP55] What role, if any, should existing licensed producers under the MMPR have in the new system (either in the interim or the long-term)?

#	Response
	If they want to stay in business that is there right, they should have to compete in a fair and open market system, Government should never give an industry any type of monopoly, it just does not work and we will still have a huge underground network of growers that will offer the consumer freedom of choice.
92	I don't know.
302	They could continue selling except now to those aged 19 and older.
	If they can find consumers that wish to purchase their products, they should have no problem in a free market system. If they make marijuana that people want to consume, people will buy it. And if they want to continue providing marijuana for people who need it for medical purposes, they should be allowed to continue of course.
	Licensed producers should continue to produce for both medical and recreational marijuana. The founders of these businesses have invested millions of dollars and countless man hours building up large scale production facilities from the ground up. It would make no sense to get rid of these and start over when the ground work has already been established. They already operate under high standards and depending on the new framework it would be far easier to make small changes to current facilities rather than start new ones.

Les producteurs en place pourrons choisir de continuer leur mandat actuel et fournir les centre de distribution autorisé
393 par permis.

89 Tell them to keep going. I wouldn't give them special treatment, just treat them like any other company.

Current producers should have to adhere to any new regulations and obtain a new license (if a different license is
884 required under new law) but this process should easier and fast tracked for existing license holders.

1345 They shouldn't lose everything because the rules changed. Allow them to continue to operate the new system

Existing licensed producers (and distributors) ought to be able to continue in their business as-is until new legislation
takes effect. The number of available licenses ought to be greatly expanded allowing for small business to benefit from a
budding (heh) industry. The worst outcome of legalised production would be an oligopoly of large corporations taking
560 the place of organised crime as sole supplier.

They have the infrastructure already set up. They have a proven track record of cultivating cannabis and distributing it. I
believe there is a lot to learn from MMPRs. However, they are also operating in the field of health care and that is very
different from recreational use. I think that MMPRs should be allowed to cultivate and sell for recreational use, however,
467 their medical cultivation should still be tightly regulated and separate.

The existing producers should be part of the new rules and continue production but not be shown preference during
1141 licensing.

704 n/a

564 They are free to adapt to a true competitive market, no special role should be appointed to them.

1472 Who cares, not important when full scale legalization is upon us.

32 None. See my comment above.

1395 Question unclear.

the existing MMPR producers have the medical market already , they should be allowed to enter and compete in the
recreational market if they can comply with the requirements and can produce in a higher tax environment . In

160 Washington state they tax the recreational weed at 52% and the medical weed at considerably less , that makes sense .

859 I am happy to have this product be produced and distributed in a similar regime to alcohol.

59 Regular inspections, supervised visits when 'dumping' product like alcohol producers do.

Topline Summary Section 3 - Designing Appropriate Distribution System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual	<div><div></div></div>	99%	1772
As a representative of a group or organization	<div><div></div></div>	1%	12
Total Responses			1784








[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male	<div><div></div></div>	74%	1283
Female	<div><div></div></div>	23%	407
Other	<div><div></div></div>	1%	14
Prefer not to say	<div><div></div></div>	2%	33
Total Responses			1737















[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18	<div><div></div></div>	1%	14
18-25	<div><div></div></div>	22%	384
26-34	<div><div></div></div>	37%	636
35-44	<div><div></div></div>	22%	389
45-54	<div><div></div></div>	8%	132
55-64	<div><div></div></div>	7%	127
65 or older	<div><div></div></div>	2%	28
Prefer not to say	<div><div></div></div>	2%	31
Total Responses			1741














[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		1%	8
Secondary school		8%	135
Some post-secondary		14%	247
College, vocational or trade school		28%	475
Undergraduate university program		28%	490
Graduate or professional university program		19%	326
Prefer not to say		3%	47
Total Responses			1728








[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		18%	316
British Columbia		18%	313
Manitoba		3%	55
New Brunswick		2%	40
Newfoundland and Labrador		1%	23
Northwest Territories		0%	4
Nova Scotia		4%	62
Nunavut		0%	1
Ontario		42%	726
Prince Edward Island		1%	11
Quebec		7%	122
Saskatchewan		4%	62
Yukon		0%	1
Outside of Canada		0%	5
Total Responses			1741

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		7%	118
Law enforcement professional		2%	26
Lawyer		1%	19
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		6%	95
Researcher or academic		12%	204
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	18
Indigenous person		3%	43
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		16%	266
Marijuana activist		10%	160
User of marijuana for medical purposes		32%	528
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		51%	837
Other (please specify):		15%	243
Prefer not to say		10%	155
Total Responses			1639

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0%	0
Indigenous government or group		0%	0
Healthcare association or organization		0%	0
Academic or research organization		8%	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		15%	2
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from		23%	3
Business or Industry		31%	4

Activist organization/lobby group	<div><div></div></div>	8%	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):	<div><div></div></div>	15%	2
Total Responses			13

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
	1 Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
	2 Large Family with similar values

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta	<div><div></div></div>	8%	1
British Columbia	<div><div></div></div>	39%	5
Manitoba	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
New Brunswick	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Northwest Territories	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nova Scotia	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nunavut	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Ontario	<div><div></div></div>	39%	5
Prince Edward Island	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Quebec	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Saskatchewan	<div><div></div></div>	8%	1
Yukon	<div><div></div></div>	8%	1
Outside of Canada	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Total Responses			13



[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 13 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
	1 CFBA - www.cannabizassociation.ca
	2 Ontario P0J
	3 Vapelated Vapor Lounge
	4 Up! Cafe
	5 The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
	6 Kelz Medical Services Corp
	7 lkj
	8 National Cannabis Assembly of Canada
	9 family
	10 Eye Highs Creative Inc.
	11 Canna Botanicals
	12 Tantalus Pharmaceuticals LTD
	13 Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		92%	12
I do not agree		8%	1
	Total Responses		13

[DADS1] Which distribution model makes the most sense and why?

#	Response
	Marijuana should immediately be made available in licences storefronts, the regulation of which should be left up to the provinces and territories. Marijuana should be subject to no greater regulation than alcohol, which is far more dangerous to the public.
1627	1512 Via dispensaries. Do NOT lock the distribution of cannabis to one company like the LCBO does.
	Storefronts with regulation similar to that of a tobacco specialty shop and not that of a convenience store. The method of acquisition should be regulated similar to that of alcohol. The storefront should require a licence and that licence should spell out practices to not attract minors as well as types of goods that may not be sold.
1516	Storefronts. One of the major benefits to legalization is the impact on organized crime. Another big impact is on the economy, especially on how beneficial it can be to current and potential small business owners. Just allowing mailed product impacts the quality of the product, but it also cuts two of the most important reasons for legalization.
907	Vente au comptoir. Cela permettrait un canal de distribution clair. Des contrôles et une réglementation seraient mis en place (cartage des jeunes, audits) pour éviter la vente à des mineurs et les sources illégales.
722	Dispensaries run by individuals without a criminal history (exempting Cannabis convictions) make the most sense as it is the most used.
575	Storefront system -- similar to the licensed provincial liquor stores system. Not everyone has the capacity to provide a mailing address at which to receive marijuana -- whether it be because they don't have a permanent address, or because members of the house in which they are living disapprove of marijuana use.
969	Free and fair market zero deaths should tell you something the cost is based on prohibition figure out the real cost same as tomatoes 1 dollar a gram should be tons of profit
36	223 licensed producers selling to govt controlled sellers...eg. LCBO only
223	Storefronts! This will help the economy and allow it to be more accessible to people while being controlled by the government.
1282	

Follow the LCBO private stock model.

Government acts as the broker, and the storage hub.

Government purchases from licensed producers on advise from licensed agents.

Agents draw down the inventory, and must not hold inventory for longer than 48hr.

Agents must distribute to customer (store, dispenser, private customer, etc) within 48hr.

From original purchase, any material in consignment not sold within a set timeframe would be destroyed or sold at a discount by government.

762 This process limits stock, access, and ensures responsibility.

the storefront distribution Model makes the most sense to me because it would make it more accessible for people of legal age. if Identification is checked in stores that sell marijuana like they are at liquor stores then it would also make it harder for minors to get access to the drug.

from my personal experiences as a underage teenager it is significantly easier to get my hands on marijuana than it is alcohol, this is because most drug dealers don't check for ID and don't really care about your age, whereas getting alcohol is harder because not very many adults are willing to purchase alcohol for minors.

1258 if marijuana were purchased like alcohol in storefront it would also make it easier for legal aged adults to enjoy the drug.

Regulate all 'for-profit' distributors whether it be seeds, plants, or end-user products.

1003 Home-grown should be left alone as long as they meet air-quality standards and don't sell or give to minors.

The Storefront model predominantly with mail order as an option which I will explain below.

Having someone check identification in person would be the easiest model to roll out with limited markup due to shipping. I currently pay 20\$ flat and I know the company is profiting from my orders.

Storefronts would eliminate these unneeded costs but having mail order as an option for patients who can't physically make it to a Storefront due to illness (physiological or physical) would be fair play.

1201 Storefronts also make it possible to inspect the products prior to purchase (identifying age, strength and smell).

La vente au comptoir est le modèle de distribution qui m'attire le plus. J'aime inspecter la marijuana avant de l'acheter comme j'aime aller acheter mon café dans une brulerie locale ainsi qu'avoir le choix d'une grande quantité de souche.

Cela permet également d'avoir accès au produit plus rapidement que par la poste et de mieux contrôler l'âge des

35 acheteurs.

1111 Liquor stores

Storefronts. It makes Marijuana more accessible for the current users (which is important or people will just continue to
189 buy it illegally since that's the easier option) but then regulated so it's not in the hands of minors.

I like the idea of storefronts. It would be good to have someone to speak with who has expertise in the different strains
and products available. Also, different stores might carry different products for different effects, conditions , or
252 occasions.

Storefronts make the most sense to my mind. One of the most important roles of legalisation is to drive out organised
1026 crime. If consumers have easy, legal, and regulated access to marijuana, they will choose that over the black market.

Storefront is necessary. The current medical model is not working and adding recreation to that will just increase black
market access if it is not readily available. Peoole need to access easily and without waiting for mail to arrive. Mail order
1105 along with store front might be the best model then people in towns with no store front could still access.

[DADS2] To what extent is variation across provinces and territories in terms of distribution models acceptable?

#	Response
---	----------

Seriously a dumb question, IMHO. What is acceptable with distribution is what ever method works best for the end user
as far as how it affects price. This focus on protecting the youth is overly ridiculous, how is tobacco distributed, or
418 alcohol? Don't make it more complicated or costly, keep it simple and advantageous for all.

I think variation is definitely acceptable and needed - there can't be a one size fits all model. Communities vary greatly in
terms of size, population, etc. - I think giving provinces and municipalities the ability to choose what model works best
for them is appropriate, as long as there are some federal guidelines established to ensure equal access to all Canadians -
a provincial government that doesn't necessarily support legalization, for example, should not be allowed to limit the
1485 sale in such a way that hinders its population from reasonable access.

1317 Does not matter to me. Let the provinces decide if they want to do things differently.

1004 Each province should have the right to come up with its own guidelines

I think it would be more effective to have cannabis regulated at the federal level to avoid certain special interest groups who have a stake in imposing prohibition on others (i.e. right-wing religious and political groups) from taking advantage of and manipulating regulations through lobbying and/or infiltration of the government to continue prohibition in their jurisdiction. Certain provinces seem likely to impose laws or regulations that will undermine the spirit of what the federal government is trying to do for cannabis users, therefore, the provinces cannot necessarily be trusted to act in the best interest of Canadians based on variations in the communities contained within the different jurisdictions. Also, it would be awful to be allowed to consume in one province but not in another, meaning you couldn't travel with cannabis products lawfully. This is a big no.

There should not be any differences in distribution. There are many problems with the current LCBO model that many provinces have taken with selling alcohol. It adds unnecessary bureaucracy into the sale.

Let provinces do what works for them.

It should be uniform across Canada, in my opinion.

No variation in distribution models should be accepted. The laws should be consistent through-out all provinces .

I would think a standardised model would be best to ensure people understand their options and law enforcement knows exactly how to proceed in each circumstance.

No.

As long as access rights are guaranteed and onerous regulations are subject to constitutional appeal, I see no problem with allowing some regional variation.

Depends on the local environment. I cannot see every small community having access to a storefront as easily as large cities. Perhaps a mix of the storefront and delivery is required in these situations. However ease of access is important otherwise the blackmarket will fill the gaps.

Perhaps this is something to let the provinces regulate.

Variation should only be for store hours and outdoor growing in certain areas due to smell.

courier / Canada post/ dispensaries

Some variation is acceptable, but permitting a province or municipality not to allow sales at all would not be.

I believe all provinces should be united and run under same business models

Storefronts should be nationwide, if left to provincial and territory governments to decide we will end up with a mishmash system which encourages out of province purchases due to heavy access in one area and little to know in another. The Ontario government is looking at the LCBO currently which will not help the local economy as much as dispensary style businesses would.

At launch, all provinces and territories should adhere to the same system, given the same core issues apply. Over time, provinces and territories may evolve to different systems based on different needs, but grounded in the foundational understanding gained.

[DADS3] Are there other models worthy of consideration?

#	Response
697	peace on earth
961	As noted above, a mix of the current system and controlled retail environments would be ideal, allow approachable storefronts for those that need access as well as more personal informed education, while a backbone of direct by mail from licensed producers to ensure consistency and low cost for medical users
437	Allow online distribution (shipping) and e-commerce in conjunction with storefronts.
174	no new ideas.
441	Utiliser les Sociétés d'état existantes pour l'alcool et la lotterie
825	Some consideration should be given to places where both distribution and consumption are licensed and regulated (the marijuana equivalent of a bar).
572	Online access in congruence with store fronts are the way to go.
131	I believe storefront or through the mail is the only way.
551	The model being used in the U.S. where dispensaries can grow and produce marijuana and associated products is a viable model but returns profits to a private entity rather than government agency. So while it works, it would likely be a better model to have government controlled storefronts selling the products and employing the people who have specialized knowledge rather than allowing them the legislation to run their own businesses.
459	I believe individuals should be able to grow their own cannabis,with certain restrictions as to a reasonable number of plants per person. This should be for personal use only, and sales of homegrown should be prohibited
975	The dispensary model with stricter rules on how product is obtained and from who is the best and only realistic way to go. If dispensaries don't buy from the black market it will disappear. There will be no reason for anyone to go into a strangers basement for a bag of god knows what.

If there were dispensaries that hired health care workers, such as pharmacists or nurses to ensure that the purchases would not be interacting with other forms of medication and would lessen the risks of problems. Also this would allow a safe space, as it would be a establishment simply geared for this medication. This would effectively allow the monitoring of who enters the store and could allow for carding for youth. Also it would allow those who are allergic to marijuana 778 (the THC or any component of the plant) to be kept away from the smell and to be kept safe.

87 All models should have an option to participate. People are all different and prefer different ways and approaches.

252 nope

The entire idea of "distribution" is not correct. The model should be more like meat or dairy. We should not have a 350 central production which requires distribution.

Choosing the provincial liquor and alcohol retailer as an accepted venue for the legal distribution of marijuana is insane, a truly backwards concept not worthy of further discussion or scrutiny. Rather, a system of registration and licensing for independent business owners should be instituted -- similar to the rigorous processes of, say, opening a bar or coffee shop. The focus here is on nurturing a local economy -- whose infrastructure already exists -- that will garner more support for the Canadian government and, optimistically, provide for more services and care through the funds raised. This can also go towards providing a private space to curtail public consumption of marijuana, illegal in states like Colordao and Washington. Qualifications, prerequisites or fees for licenses and registration can vary from province to province depending on their needs. Placing sales of marijuana into the hands of lawfully licensed businesses will go a long way to preventing a scenario that inspired great consternation among marijuana consumers: the suspicious entrance of pharmaceutical mega-conglomerate corporations into a \$40 billion dollar industry.

This outcome ought to be a cause for concern not only for users of marijuana, but for the Canadian government as well who, in my view, ought to be the sole beneficiary of funds generated by this rising industry, so that those funds may, in time, be put to good use for the benefit of ALL Canadians and not just the privileged few. Whatever distribution model is chosen, IT MUST maintain a level of integrity in it's commitment to the health of the Canadian public at all costs.

A corporation seeking opportunistic profits as those distribution models are rolled out IS NOT acting in the best interests of the Canadian public. Clearly, a corporate model for distribution of marijuana is directly at odds with the goals and concerns of the public health, who risk great exploitation by companies merely seeking the golden prospects of a booming market.

This cannot be stressed enough: legal sales of marijuana present an irresistibly throbbing jugular too large for vampiric pharmaceutical lobbyists to ignore. Canadians will almost certainly face exploitation if this path is chosen. It will jeopardize the potential for Canada to profit significantly from this opportunity -- as many already know, and believe that it would. Privatization of marijuana sales will only succeed in driving more Canadians to the black market, which will in turn lead a rise in convictions, costing the government more money.

Would a privatized provider of medical marijuana even allow money to flow back into this country? As we all know, corporations do their financial business offshore, much to the ire and frustration of every other hard-working, underpaid person on this planet. With all sincerity and urgency that can be communicated through this message: whichever method of distribution is chosen, we must stay vigilant to be assured that ravenous corporations do not swoop in to devour a potentially great idea that still remains in it's infancy.

606 Thank you for this opportunity to speak my peace.

To battle the business of local illegal marijuana dealers, the price of marijuana must be lower than their price. Only this way will the illegal be driven out of business.

I'm very concerned by what seems to be an effort to lock out existing Compassion Clubs and their growers. Impoverishing Canadians who have been the defacto medical marijuana providers up until now will only encourage a black market as they are dependent on this income. Allow them a means of entering the legal market. Work with them instead of against them.

828 It is in large part due to the Compassion Clubs that legalization is happening. Surprise us by treating them fairly.

Treat marijuana in the same manner as tobacco. This includes where it can be consumed, age restrictions, how it can be
389 purchased, who can purchase it, etc.

104 Please look at my response to the first question.

Topline Summary Section 4 - Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual	<div><div></div></div>	99%	1322
As a representative of a group or organization	<div><div></div></div>	1%	9
Total Responses			1331








[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male	<div><div></div></div>	71%	910
Female	<div><div></div></div>	25%	327
Other	<div><div></div></div>	1%	15
Prefer not to say	<div><div></div></div>	3%	37
Total Responses			1289















[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18	<div><div></div></div>	1%	10
18-25	<div><div></div></div>	19%	245
26-34	<div><div></div></div>	36%	472
35-44	<div><div></div></div>	24%	311
45-54	<div><div></div></div>	8%	106
55-64	<div><div></div></div>	8%	103
65 or older	<div><div></div></div>	2%	27
Prefer not to say	<div><div></div></div>	2%	23
Total Responses			1297














[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0%	4
Secondary school		6%	79
Some post-secondary		15%	191
College, vocational or trade school		25%	326
Undergraduate university program		30%	387
Graduate or professional university program		21%	263
Prefer not to say		3%	35
Total Responses			1285








[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		18%	232
British Columbia		17%	224
Manitoba		4%	45
New Brunswick		2%	27
Newfoundland and Labrador		2%	20
Northwest Territories		0%	4
Nova Scotia		4%	46
Nunavut		0%	0
Ontario		43%	551
Prince Edward Island		0%	5
Quebec		7%	91
Saskatchewan		3%	42
Yukon		0%	1
Outside of Canada		0%	5
Total Responses			1293

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		9%	103
Law enforcement professional		2%	20
Lawyer		2%	18
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		7%	84
Researcher or academic		13%	159
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	6
Indigenous person		2%	26
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		17%	201
Marijuana activist		7%	84
User of marijuana for medical purposes		29%	351
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		50%	600
Other (please specify):		14%	165
Prefer not to say		11%	129
Total Responses			1209

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0%	0
Indigenous government or group		0%	0
Healthcare association or organization		0%	0
Academic or research organization		22%	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		33%	3
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from		11%	1
Business or Industry		11%	1

Activist organization/lobby group	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):	<div><div></div></div>	22%	2
Total Responses			9

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
	1 Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
	2 10 individuals in a social club

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
British Columbia	<div><div></div></div>	22%	2
Manitoba	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
New Brunswick	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Northwest Territories	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nova Scotia	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nunavut	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Ontario	<div><div></div></div>	56%	5
Prince Edward Island	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Quebec	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Saskatchewan	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Yukon	<div><div></div></div>	11%	1
Outside of Canada	<div><div></div></div>	11%	1
Total Responses			9



[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 9 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
	1 Canadian People
	2 auotsun
	3 Ontario P0J
	4 Cannabis Incorporated
	5 C&B Group
	6 Canna Botanicals
	7 Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
	8 Edible Impressions
	9 Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100%	9
I do not agree		0%	0
Total Responses			9

[EPSP1] How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana?

#	Response
	178 Open distribution (small business, not the LCBO). Comparable rates and reasonable taxes v the black market.
	957 Use existing frameworks for alcohol and tobacco.
	Those who operate outside the system should be faced with heavy fines. Criminal persecution is not and will never be
	741 the appropriate punishments for marijuana distribution. That being said, they should be fined heavily.
	Encourage legal, licensed distribution.
	price breaks for registered medicinal users.
	848 Current punishments designed on the subject while it is decriminalized seems fair.
	140 The same as you would for alcohol.
	1024 I think the current alcohol laws are a good guideline.
	1114 make the laws tough on those who work outside the boundaries of the new system.
	441 Alcohol-related laws work fairly well, and should be looked to as a model for laws around marijuana.
	It's a plant and it's easy to grow, let anyone grow a plant or two, don't allow them to sell it (similar to home winemaking/brewing laws). This will encourage the legal producers for commercial sales to provide a quality product, discourage the black market by removing the current threat of prosecution attached to growing for personal use. If as put forward by legal producers that home growers and black market growers are of inferior quality, this should resolve happily in increase sales of commercial product. If the taxes are an issue, a homegrowing permit (with strict limits) that is easily obtained could replace that lost income.
	As far as harsher penalties, etc. It's not a deadly product, it's not going to kill anyone. Fines/Jail for black market sales, a bit harsher if selling to minors. If you make it unattractive to be in the black market business, and easy to enter the legitimate business, you would solve a lot of potential problems. One can assume from the current tone that there is no
	103 intention of letting any type of craft cannabis industry develop.
	856 When in doubt, protect the rights of informed adults to use and purchase marijuana.
	47 Dispense through pharmacies. Ensure it's licensed and not sold by private individuals.
	93 No additional suggestions to the discussion paper.
	482 When a new system is implemented, severe penalties should be imposed for operating outside of the system.
	540 Punish those who break the laws and regulations. Leave everyone else alone.
	Canada already has a robust system of policies and laws around illegal production and trafficking of narcotics. Harsher penalties will do little to nothing to discourage such behaviour, and will further the sort of injustices that the legalizing
	545 marijuana is meant to prevent.
	664 Something similar to the way alcohol is approached would make sense.

Fees for licensure and level of taxation should be set to the level that would remove all additional profit from operating outside the legal framework. The addition of allowing home growth for personal use would make small scale contraband unprofitable. Designing laws based on sound economic principles that favour free market outcomes should result in a system that requires no threat of violence to maintain monopolies.

684 Unsure

I think the system outside of the legalized should be similar to how it is now, although I do not think the punishment should not be as severe for cultivation for personal use.

836 Would like to see marijuana fully legal for adults.

[EPSP2] What specific tools, training and guidelines will be most effective in supporting enforcement measures to protect public health and safety, particularly for impaired driving?

#	Response
975	Any rules/regulations should be based on peer reviewed facts, not ideology. Specific tools, training and guidelines for whom? Impaired driving? Where is the science, or facts to back up what is considered to be impaired driving related to marijuana?
398	Public education and greater funding for research around public health and safety should be paramount. Any roadside test should be scientifically validated to ensure that there is zero risk of a driver being charged with impaired driving when that was not the case. Any officer trained in these techniques should undergo regular testing to ensure there are zero false positives.
386	Until a clinical standard for actual impairment can be measured and reliably established, impairment must be demonstrated.
8	I would like people who drive under the influence of marijuana to be treated the same as people who drive impaired from alcohol.
950	This will be the hardest part of legalization and I don't know. Maybe if there is suspicion of high driving you can hold the car for 24 hours? Idk...
742	I believe the strongest and most effective tool is teaching people before punishing them
541	Impaired driving should be judged based on sound science, and not a speculative blood-level limit if there is no science to suggest that all individuals are impaired with that blood-level content. Special care should be given that residual THC detected in the bloodstream (ie. from marijuana smoked a day prior) is not considered impaired driving if the individual is not presently under the effects of marijuana.

Education on the risks of marijuana, especially for teenagers. Develop a similar threshold for DWI with respect to marijuana, charge offenders similarly to DUI offenders (arguably these laws need to be stricter as well, but it's a good benchmark)

School programs to teach kids about the effects of impaired driving (alcohol and marijuana), commercials, radio ads. Similar ways that we educate the population about drinking and driving. If they are caught impaired, have the same implications as drinking and driving.

48 Communication campaigns, steep fines and penalties, essentially the same practices we use to deter drinking and driving. The guidelines will need to be based upon a number of sobriety tests that determine if someone is indeed under the influence or not. Since simple urine or blood tests do not give an appropriate timeframe on use, these sobriety tests will need to be enforced. Saliva tests will not prove worthy either as there are many other ways to ingest cannabis than smoking. Another important issue around impairment and cannabis is the strict distinction between THC and CBD.

466 There are strains high in CBD with virtually no THC, and virtually zero intoxicating effect. If there is no psychoactive

Impaired driving is my only real concern about legalization. If it's not possible to test for sobriety without invasive measures, there should be a large number of safeguards in place to protect people suspected of driving impaired.

253 Many of the tests in place for alcohol can be used for marijuana, inebriation is inebriation regardless of substance.

None. There is no proof it impairs driving. I do not believe it impairs driving and disagree with driving impairment worries and restrictions and enforcement plans.

782 <http://www.denverpost.com/2015/12/29/colorado-still-not-sure-whether-legal-marijuana-made-roads-less-safe/>

Advertising campaigns. Maybe include messages about impaired driving on the packaging - wait why aren't you doing this with alcohol? It could be like the gruesome images on cigarette packaging but impaired driving accidents/facts/images.

Difficult area, however, police generally can remove the right to drive for 24 hours in NS anyway, so nothing new is needed.

295 Sobriety test.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2015/02/09/stoned-drivers-are-a-lot-safer-than-drunk-ones-new-federal-data-show/>

I would suggest the panel familiarize themselves with this study by the American National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, which states that, "...after adjusting for age, gender, race and alcohol use, drivers who tested positive for marijuana were no more likely to crash than who had not used any drugs or alcohol prior to driving."

This is not a study by some flaky pro-pot website, this study is released by the American Government. To ignore the 219 findings is to willfully bury one's head in the sand.

From my experience watching ads/service announcements, etc, it seems like scare tactics involving health have more of an impact than scare tactics involving the law. However, if at all possible, scaring people into not driving impaired should probably be avoided as it can become one of those things that people automatically tune out for being "excessive" 522 (whether or not it actually is, in the context of the issue of impaired driving).

if I eat its not the same feeling for me I require higher amounts. if I cant pass a road side test I probably shouldn't be driving no matter the substance. but if you prove it was marijuana that I was impaired by I pay the same as alcohol. so 197 basically I can eat a brownie not feel anything but get the effect I need. I never drive with it but I could truthfully.

[EPSP3] Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any publicly-accessible spaces outside the home? Under what conditions and circumstances?

#

Response

1112 yes - wherever smoking tobacco is allowed (except vehicles)

SHOULD BE REGULATED LIKE AMSTERDAM AND COLORADO WHERE SHOPS LIKE BARS OFFER SAFE PLACE FOR LIKE

1232 MINDED ADULTS TO CONSUME. REGULATE AND TAX

I believe it should be allowed in certified, licensed establishments similar to bars and restaurants. I do think, however, that a business should not be allowed to hold both a liquor license and a marijuana license at the same establishment. I believe restricting it to residential settings will just increase the number of impaired driving offenses. I know plenty of individuals who like to consume marijuana before seeing a movie, going to dinner, seeing a music show, etc. Restricting it to residential use will not discontinue these outings. Allowing a licensed establishment to open near these venues will
41 reduce impaired driving and the stigma of consuming marijuana.

Similar to bars, marijuana smoking establishments like coffee shops and lounges should be allowed. They should be required to also offer food and non alcoholic drinks, similar to bars. They should also be allowed to sell small quantities for use in the establishment. These establishments should NOT be allowed to also serve alcohol, to keep people from mixing marijuana and alcohol. Marijuana consumption should not be allowed in family friendly areas like parks of
292 sidewalks.

354 Anywhere smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol is permitted.

Personally I believe that it should be allowed. Across Toronto it appears to be much more tolerated to consume marijuana in public spaces than Alcohol or Tobacco. But this is a decision for Canadians to make, not one to be made on
935 anecdotal evidence.

1132 Just use the same rules as we do for liquor or tobacco.

1060 Yes. There should be lounges where people can go like bars.

577 Marijuana use should be allowed in at least as many public spaces as where alcohol consumption is legally allowed.

No! Please no! I hate the smell and do not want to get high. I should continue to have bodily autonomy. The same
363 regulations as cigarettes should apply.

261 Same places tobacco is currently allowed.

I think it should be allowed in cafes/bars licensed for marijuana consumption (which, of course, as with bars, would not allow in individuals who are underage to consume marijuana). There might be a licensing system for other individual public events as well (e.g concerts, conventions, etc.), again with specifications as to age restrictions for that
456 event. People should be able to freely consume marijuana in any private residence/club.

953 Yes, assuming it's not say in front of a school, library park or somewhere children might be present.

Yes. If we are legalizing marijuana we need public venues to use it similar to alcohol. There is a social construct that needs to be allowed so that we create norms around use similar to alcohol. I like the idea of "coffee houses" or something like that. Legalizing marijuana says that people no longer need to hide their use or feel bad about it. We need to remove the clandestine nature of marijuana use by making it more socially acceptable because legalizing is legitimizing

1153 it - we should accept this fact.

403 Treat it like alcohol/cigarettes.

The same expectations that currently exist to reduce exposure of non-participants to second hand smoke should be applied. For example no smoking in public buildings or within a predetermined distance from the entrance/exit. Children
432 should be protected from exposure to second hand smoke (ex in a car)

As long as cigarettes can be smoked in public, marijuana should be similarly allowable. Marijuana vaporizers should similarly be allowed in public in the same places that e-cigarettes are allowed. Oral consumption of marijuana products
517 (e.g., edibles or cannabis oils) should be allowed anywhere because they pose no indirect harm to others.

Of course. In fact, I think this should be true even for alcohol. Naturally, you should curtail negative behaviour, but you
491 should do that no matter what (if any) substances the individual has been consuming.

Should be allowed 100% in public spaces. Private spaces should be restricted such as cafes or bars unless licensed to do so in a designated area. Cigarettes are smoked outside in public spaces and are not normalized, in fact usage rates of
273 tobacco are falling. Second hand smoke should be treated as tobacco and not allowed in no smoking areas.

I would allow for public use with a vaporizer in clubs licensed for cannabis use but only if alcohol is not allowed. Under no circumstance should anyone mix the two. If we don't allow cigarettes in public I see no reason to allow cannabis use.

Maybe if dispensaries are allowed, which is my preference, they could allow for a room with it's own ventilation to be
811 used as a social club?

Topline Summary Section 5 - Accessing Marijuana for Medical Purposes

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual	<div><div></div></div>	99%	2628
As a representative of a group or organization	<div><div></div></div>	1%	21
Total Responses			2649








[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male	<div><div></div></div>	72%	1850
Female	<div><div></div></div>	26%	661
Other	<div><div></div></div>	1%	18
Prefer not to say	<div><div></div></div>	2%	58
Total Responses			2587















[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18	<div><div></div></div>	1%	35
18-25	<div><div></div></div>	24%	618
26-34	<div><div></div></div>	28%	727
35-44	<div><div></div></div>	20%	530
45-54	<div><div></div></div>	12%	313
55-64	<div><div></div></div>	10%	267
65 or older	<div><div></div></div>	3%	67
Prefer not to say	<div><div></div></div>	2%	40
Total Responses			2597














[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		1%	13
Secondary school		12%	303
Some post-secondary		17%	437
College, vocational or trade school		33%	845
Undergraduate university program		20%	516
Graduate or professional university program		15%	382
Prefer not to say		4%	101
Total Responses			2597








[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		16%	411
British Columbia		24%	629
Manitoba		4%	93
New Brunswick		2%	58
Newfoundland and Labrador		1%	31
Northwest Territories		0%	6
Nova Scotia		5%	128
Nunavut		0%	1
Ontario		34%	888
Prince Edward Island		0%	8
Quebec		6%	148
Saskatchewan		4%	99
Yukon		0%	3
Outside of Canada		4%	93
Total Responses			2596

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		8%	209
Law enforcement professional		1%	34
Lawyer		1%	27
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		5%	127
Researcher or academic		10%	263
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		3%	67
Indigenous person		3%	82
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		15%	390
Marijuana activist		15%	385
User of marijuana for medical purposes		49%	1242
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		49%	1233
Other (please specify):		13%	333
Prefer not to say		6%	146
Total Responses			2533

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0%	0
Indigenous government or group		4%	1
Healthcare association or organization		8%	2
Academic or research organization		4%	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		20%	5
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from		16%	4
Business or Industry		12%	3

Activist organization/lobby group	<div><div></div></div>	16%	4
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):	<div><div></div></div>	20%	5
Total Responses			25

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
	1 Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
	MMAR license holder (designated person production license) who spent tens of thousands applying for MMPR license, built a facility to MMPR standards, just to repeatedly have application disapproved based on not meeting standards,
	2 even though we had lawyers and consultants who reviewed the application and said was adequate.
	3 A group of people and friends
	4 Canadian association of social workers
	5 Spiritual

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta	<div><div></div></div>	9%	2
British Columbia	<div><div></div></div>	36%	8
Manitoba	<div><div></div></div>	9%	2
New Brunswick	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Northwest Territories	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nova Scotia	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Nunavut	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Ontario	<div><div></div></div>	32%	7
Prince Edward Island	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Quebec	<div><div></div></div>	5%	1
Saskatchewan	<div><div></div></div>	5%	1

Yukon	<div><div></div></div>	0%	0
Outside of Canada	<div><div></div></div>	5%	1
Total Responses			22

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 21 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
	1 Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society (B.C. registered - operating nationally)
	2 Canadian National Medical Marijuana Associaiton
	3 Canadian People
	4 Ontario POJ
	5 Practitioners for Medicinal Cannabis
	6 Cannabis Incorporated
	7 Canna Naturals
	8 CAMCD
	9 CRCI
	10 Grey Toque Gang
	11 Confidential
	12 Natural Order Health Services
	13 MMPR
	14 Nature"s Way Organics
	15 Nnia
	16 Church of the Universe
	17 Foundation of Cannabis Unified Standards
	18 The Saakatchewan Medical Cannabis Association
	19 Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
	20 River City Genetics
	21 Coming Out of the Closet Cannabis Club

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree	<div><div></div></div>	87%	20
I do not agree	<div><div></div></div>	13%	3
Total Responses			23

[AMMP1] What factors should the government consider in determining if appropriate access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place?

#	Response
	Age, condition(s) requiring marijuana treatment, severity of condition(s), side effects of accepted treatment of
564	condition(s)
	It is incredibly important to ensure that a variety of marijuana products are available, with a variety of strains, through a
1245	location where you can get advice on them from knowledgeable staff.
	In order to allow cannabis to be legalized and still keep it out of the hands of organized crime it should be treated exactly
	as beer is treated right now in Canada. What I mean by this is that one may brew their own beer at home, but very few
	people do because the learning curve as well as the effort, far exceeds that of going out to the beer store.
171	By treating it in this fashion you can relize a number of benefits: first of all, it will allow the medical cannabis patient to
	I support accessibility as per alcohol use/use of opiod drugs would be appropriate. I also believe the government should
	track physician involvement in prescription writing to ensure that there is not abuse, and that there is real medical need
276	involved.
	there has to be a place for craft/boutique growers and storefront dispensaries are already a great model that work in
897	other juristitisions and should definitely be part of our framework.

I see absolutely no reason not to allow small scale home cultivation for anyone interested, though a doctor may suggest getting a certain strain from an established and reputable grower for consistency in treatment. Since I think anyone should be allowed to cultivate this weed the only special medical access I can see needing to provide is that underage persons with a prescription may legally purchase from a retail vendor the sort and quantity of marijuana on their
1641 prescription (cannabinoid levels, amount).

Saves people's lives on a daily basis. Halls aid those suffering from disorders such as ptsd depression AIDS in sex health
941 has never killed anyone is not chemically based
If legalizing for medical purposes i feel that it should be treated as medications are. Available at the pharmacy. This assists in control amounts, strains, and purposes of use. As well, assists in education to the patient as pharmacies
1392 educate the patient on prescriptions at pick up.

Government should consider factors such as ease of access for people with limited mobility and connectivity to the outside world. Make sure that people who may not be able to leave their homes still have the medicine available for
457 them to get, with proper identification and paperwork.

Every individual who requires marijuana for medical reasons, regardless of age, should absolutely not have compromised access. Home cultivation, with a possible restriction on number of plants, should be an option for all users, including
1477 medical users.

1490 No factors except if it is needed, it should be available.

Factors would be:
-whether enough research has been done to warrant prescribing it fir certain treatments
-if physicians are capable of effectively prescribing
-Effectiveness in distribution system to reach patients or dispensary network setup for medical patients
527 -method of use for medical, vaporizing or ingestion would be a healthy alternative to smoking
960 It should be available for purchase by any adult.

When considering patients for use of medical marijuana, the government should consider several things. The foremost consideration being that of how much said patient could benefit from the use of marijuana. The patient should consult with a physician to see if there are any substitute for marijuana, with pharmaceuticals. The patient, however, should be given the option of medical marijuana, before being placed on prescription drugs. This would allow patients to have the option of the pharmaceuticals, if they believed that they work better for them. This method could also give patients the opportunity to use marijuana in a regulated, medical environment, as opposed to self medicating, which could be potentially harmful through long term use. Another method that should be considered is the age of the patient, along with weighed benefits of use of medical marijuana. If the patient is above the age of 18, a consultation with a physician, along with being given the option of prescription drugs or medical marijuana should be sufficient. However, if the patient is under the age of 18, there should be strictly regulated guidelines. Depending on the scenario of the patient, as well as the medical issue, it would be to the physician's discretion as to whether or not they want to offer medical marijuana. This should only be considered after various examinations show that medical marijuana could potentially help the patient.

every adult should be able to grow their own for whatever purpose they use it. Local dispensary's should be able to sell it for both medical and recreational. the strain and the levels of thc and cbd should be labeled.

i cant even imagine a world where weed is legal that there would be a need to make medical non medical separate branches.

make it easier to access my doctor has retired and I'm finding it difficult to find a new doctor unless i travel to the mainland which is a 12 hour trip for me

Medical Marijuana is something that should be easily accessible to an individual that needs it. Dispenseries could be opened creating jobs and providing a safe and legal environment for patients. Dispenseries would provide information on the product, information that is very rarely accessible on the black market. Another option would be to have pharmacies carry medical Marijuana. It would make perfect sense, if Medical Marijuana is to be seen as a medicine why not let pharmacies carry it? Growing it at home is another option, something that could be easier for patients as they would have full control over their medicine.

Any medically authorised persons that can prescribe pharmaceuticals should have the same ability to prescribe marijuana.

DISPENSARIES no other way the current LP system is garbage. This survey is garbage as well, you should be making a list of questions to choose from instead of having the user input their own information. be fair to the medical marijuana decision because as of right now there is nothing fair happening with the task force to the attitudes that are coming from your government. OPENLY DISCUSS this decision across the country. DO NOT base your opinions on current mental health professionals they are biased themselves right now cause their getting funding to say MM is bad and has to stay illegal. Lets do what the states have done and open this up for the poor people to be able to get a boost from it. Your black market and gangster rhetoric is getting annoying as well cuz if you make the right decision here we the medical users dont want the black market in it either they ruin the medicine and jack up prices. please consider this its not that were looking to fill the local drug lord pockets i also dont want to help someone live in a mansion on a hill either as your forcing us to do with the LP system we want VETTED CHOICE we want to know our medicine has to be vetted before it reaches our door. the current LP system is unvetted which is huge in the MM industry every plant doesnt grow the same and the LPs are testing a single bud for 10-20 plants??? thats 1 gram being tested for up to 300 grams of which grew in slightly different conditions how can they tell me with 100% knowledge that their all the same THEY CAN'T. I am very passionate about this issue I have been using MM since 2008 before then my Epileptic Seizures were way out of control. it took me a while to find the strain that actually controlled my seizures (Sativa). the last change from the MMAR to the MMPR hurt my medicine i started having seizures again cuz i wasn't able to grow my own and had to rely on low quality flower from Tilray and Tweed!! I agree that some people might find the LP system to their benefit but i know for the most part that people that are truly experienced with MM are not impressed with the Harper MMPR system. I know that your probably all bought off by the LP thats just down Highway #7 from Ottawa but this has to change

1656 Thank you for your time

Jul 4 - 8

Topline Summary Section 1 - Minimizing Harms of Use

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.998	15090
As a representative of a group or organization		0.002	31
Total Responses			15121

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.758	11334
Female		0.224	3344
Other		0.006	89
Prefer not to say		0.013	190
Total Responses			14957

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.018	263
18-25		0.376	5634
26-34		0.39	5846
35-44		0.137	2046
45-54		0.045	668
55-64		0.023	339

65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.007	101
	0.006	90
Total Responses		14987

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.006	96
Secondary school		0.098	1463
Some post-secondary		0.189	2834
College, vocational or trade school		0.276	4141
Undergraduate university program		0.278	4171
Graduate or professional university program		0.139	2085
Prefer not to say		0.013	197
Total Responses			14987

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.173	2587
British Columbia		0.161	2409
Manitoba		0.043	642
New Brunswick		0.022	332
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	246
Northwest Territories		0.001	22
Nova Scotia		0.039	590
Nunavut		0.001	8
Ontario		0.418	6263

Prince Edward Island		0.005	75
Quebec		0.072	1081
Saskatchewan		0.034	503
Yukon		0.001	15
Outside of Canada		0.014	212
Total Responses			14985

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.071	969
Law enforcement professional		0.013	183
Lawyer		0.011	146
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.06	814
Researcher or academic		0.115	1574
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.004	59
Indigenous person		0.029	395
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.138	1879
Marijuana activist		0.077	1051
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.213	2907
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.517	7067
Other (please specify):		0.166	2263
Prefer not to say		0.091	1248
Total Responses			13664

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government	0.022	1
Indigenous government or group	0.022	1
Healthcare association or organization	0.044	2
Academic or research organization	0.044	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit	0.156	7
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products	0.111	5
Business or Industry	0.178	8
Activist organization/lobby group	0.133	6
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):	0.289	13
Total Responses		45

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.167	7
British Columbia		0.119	5
Manitoba		0.048	2
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0.024	1
Nunavut		0.024	1
Ontario		0.452	19
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.119	5
Saskatchewan		0.024	1
Yukon		0.024	1

Outside of Canada

0
Total Responses0
42[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 32 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	MacaqueTV
2	Canadian People
3	band
4	Ontario P0J
5	Up! Cafe
6	RCAF
7	Pharmacy
8	Rapid Fire Theatre Company
9	Chronic Pain Toronto
10	Nig
11	It's just me and my roommates
12	Farmer
13	Stronghold Data Solutions Inc.
14	SwimJet Inc
15	Lake Country Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu
16	The Conservative Party of Canada
17	Prefer not to say
18	Cannabis Canada United
19	Rastaman

20	The Real Barrie Cannabis Club
21	Yukon Youth Team
22	TEKSA
23	Adults for autonomy
24	Kelz Medical Services Corp
25	Dr.kush foundation
26	The Kootenay's Medicine Tree
27	Eurofins Experchem
28	Glacial.gold
29	AWLDM
30	Prefer not to say
31	Epilepsy Support Centre
32	Proof Cannabis Cures Cancer

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.806	29
I do not agree		0.194	7

Total Responses

36

[MHU1] Do you believe that these measures are appropriate to achieve the overarching objectives to minimize harms, and in particular to protect children and youth? Are there other actions which the Government should consider enacting alongside these measures?

#	Response
406	Yes. However, I believe that the age of 18 should be set for the recreational use of marijuana (as it is for alcohol) but that the age restriction should be eliminated completely for prescribed (doctor prescribed) marijuana. In other words, if marijuana is needed to relieve pain or symptoms, then no age limit is needed.
1017	These measures are appropriate. The restriction of THC levels is a little concerning though. THC content labels (ie. Beer, wine, tequila all have different alcohol levels labelled)

1130

Youth should not be granted access, more awareness should be taught in schools. But PROPER awareness not that D.A.R.E propaganda I was fed that taught me smoking a joint was the same as smoking crack and I would become an addict overnight. As soon as I tried pot and realized it was a lie I thought the government was lying about the harder drugs as well.

Pot should be sold in licensed dispensaries and not the LCBO or any other government dispensary

3087

I believe these measures are reasonable. I believe that the hardest thing to enforce will be THC concentration.

4000

Yes I think that would be great

4132

Yes, I believe they are appropriate. However, I do not believe that restriction of substance delivery is necessary, rather dosage size, packaging instructions, and dispenser education would be more appropriate.

4156

Yes and no. Limiting where marijuana can be sold will not protect children. More focus should be put on educating people, children included, about the effects of marijuana. Like the DARE program, but with actual facts and evidence.

4258

These are really well thought out measures and it's good to know that our government is taking the steps to make sure that legalization is done in a way that keeps everyone safe, while still providing people with legal marijuana. I think these laid out measures will achieve the goal of protecting children and youth, without being too controlling and running the risk of continuing black markets. I do not have any suggestions for other actions.

4847

I don't think there should be a limit on the potency of available marijuana, as this could lead to a black market for stronger products. A prime example being liquor consumption sky rocketing during alcohol prohibition. This could have long term negative consequences.

5589

I believe that the measures outlined so far are mostly reasonable, particularly the sanctions against marketing and advertising. However, I think that limiting the concentration in smokeable products limits the options for users. People who use high-concentration smokable items will often use less of the actual product to achieve the same effect. If users wanted to achieve the same effect with lower concentrations, they could just consume more. It seems like it would be a regulation put in place just for the sake of regulation. High-proof alcohol is still available and marketed, so it does not make sense to prohibit high-concentration marijuana products. However, having high-concentration edibles is more of an issue. Limiting the amount of THC in edibles appears to be a sensible option, to limit the

7180

Je ne pense pas que la limite sur la possession est utile car elle sera difficile à faire respecter.

Une restriction sur les endroits où la marijuana peut être consommée comme c'est le cas pour l'alcool ou le tabac est probablement de mise.

7223

Yes. If anything they go too far. We voted to legalize modern marijuana, so I expect modern dosages and modern products to be available at non-prohibitive prices. I do not want to see back-door banning by extremely high prices for mediocre doses.

7323

I believe these measures to be adequate.

8188

I believe that these measures are appropriate and will be effective to reduce harm, as they have done with other legal substances (alcohol, tobacco).

8416

Yes, I think the measures are sufficient.

9314

These measures seem appropriate and thorough. Looking at how other places implement strategies is a smart way to avoid potential and probably issues that arise.

9668

Yes, these are all great measures. I would think that the same restrictions that exist for alcohol should apply. It should be against the law to drive while under the influence of marijuana, as it is for alcohol. This should also help eliminate occurrences of people smoking it in their cars with minors present.

10013

There are very little causes for concern, for me, in relation to items 1-3. For the remaining items, I have a few thoughts.

Item 4 - THC Potency

THC content of particular marijuana products should definitely be provided on any packaging. In the same sense as alcoholic beverages, some marijuana strains are more potent than others. Even with tobacco, there are light and extra light varieties of cigarettes, for example. Providing this information would allow consumers to easily identify which strain of marijuana would be best for them. The detractor for this is the potential for some users to purchase products with higher potency, most likely in young adults, and potentially children. That said, alcoholic beverages list their percentage

11400

Should advertise just as they do liquor. Also age limit should be same as liquor. Also should make range of potency due to everyone's different tolerance.

11716

As a mother of an ADHD child, I can tell you that when he hit the teens and started smoking mj it was found that it actually helped control the "snapping" in his brain. It evened out his thought processes and allowed him to actually think things through. I believe the age should be 18 because of this factor. Otherwise, these measures will suffice.

[MHU2] What are your views on the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana? Should the minimum age be consistent across Canada, or is it acceptable that there be variation amongst provinces and territories?

#

188

Response

19 as with alcohol

991

Users must have fully developed brains to avoid doing harm to themselves, and that age is debatable and different for everyone. I am 21 years of age and a daily user, and I am comfortable with a minimum age over 21, ONLY if you change the minimum ages of cigarettes and alcohol. The government will look extremely contradictory and hypocritical if they tell the public it's okay to use cigarettes and alcohol with an undeveloped brain. I am also comfortable with the minimum age for marijuana being 19, and think that is the best age to choose.

2517

I think legal age should be 19 alongside our other controlled substances. You can start poisoning your body at the age of 19 with cigarettes and alcohol under the age of 25. 25 being the age of a fully developed brain.

2634

I think by making the legal age 21 it will prevent 18 year olds from buying and selling it to their high school peers. However I am not sure how right I am because we allow 18 year olds to drink alcohol and do not take this into consideration.

3594

The minimum age should be a provincial decision, but I believe it should be the same age (18-19) for alcohol and cigarettes. While yes, marijuana can have effects on an undeveloped brain, so can alcohol (which can cause fatal overdose, unlike marijuana).

4009

I believe that it should be consistent across the country. I've never understood the logic behind restricting at one age in one province versus another. People will just travel the short distance necessary for it to be legal anyways, so why encourage them to potentially drink (or in this case smoke) and drive?

4969

I believe that all marijuana regulation should be consistent across Canada.

5074

18 years is a good minimum. This should be a decision made on the federal level. Provinces and territories should not be free to set the age. Not having a consistent age minimum will affect freedom of movement across the country and will be harder to enforce.

5948

My view is that a minimum age should be set by the provinces and territories as they do with alcohol. I would suggest that a model such as that for alcohol in many European countries could be adopted. I.e. a tiered system with higher potencies requiring a higher minimum age.

6298

I believe that marijuana is safer than alcohol and that the legal age of purchase and possession should therefore not be higher than alcohol. I think it would be acceptable for the age to be the same for both products. I think it is acceptable for the provinces to set their own age limits to match alcohol in that province.

8666

tie it to age of majority. old
enough to vote, old enough to
smoke.

9947

18 is good

10209

Minimum age should be set by
provinces.

However, high CBD strains (low
THC) of marijuana do not effect
a person the same way. A
person is not "high" or impaired
by the effects of THC. So, how
do we limit the age of CBD
strains? Should it be across the
board - all marijuana? I don't
know if it's as black and white.

10600

19 min age

11158

It should be consistent across
the country; otherwise, you're
going to have a hard time
administering the minimum age
in each jurisdiction appropriately
as youth travel to the area with
the lowest age and bring back
vast amounts of drugs with
them.

11458	I believe the minimum age should be consistent among Canada (as should the minimum age for alcohol). The minimum age should align other policies ie. Alcohol age limit, and adulthood.
11911	Minimum age should be 19 like alcohol.
11960	I believe the minimum age should be consistent across Canada.
12270	The age should be consistent across Canada, but the value should be decided by people with the appropriate medical background.

12882

L'âge minimal devrait être régie par une loi fédérale car peu importe la province habitée, les risques du cannabis sont les mêmes. Compte tenu des nombreuses études concernant l'effet des drogues sur le développement du cerveau, que l'âge d'apparition des troubles mentaux (qui sont aggravés par la consommation d'alcool et de drogue) se situe souvent vers les 20 ans, je pense qu'il serait raisonnable de fixer l'âge minimal à la consommation à 21 ans.

Topline Summary Section 2 - Establishing Safe Responsible Production System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.996	1802
As a representative of a group or organization		0.004	8
Total Responses			1810

[Gender] Gender:








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.735	1295
Female		0.234	412
Other		0.01	18
Prefer not to say		0.021	37
Total Responses			1762

[Age] What is your age?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.008	14
18-25		0.234	412
26-34		0.372	656
35-44		0.207	365
45-54		0.086	152

55-64		0.064	113
65 or older		0.017	30
Prefer not to say		0.012	22
Total Responses			1764

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

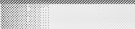
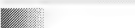





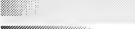

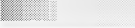



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	5
Secondary school		0.071	125
Some post-secondary		0.154	270
College, vocational or trade school		0.267	469
Undergraduate university program		0.288	505
Graduate or professional university program		0.195	342
Prefer not to say		0.023	40
Total Responses			1756

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

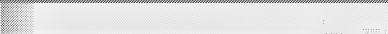





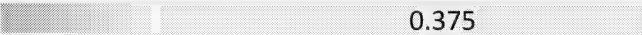


Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.187	330
British Columbia		0.182	322
Manitoba		0.033	59
New Brunswick		0.018	31
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.018	32
Northwest Territories		0.003	5
Nova Scotia		0.042	75

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.389	689
Prince Edward Island		0.005	8
Quebec		0.078	138
Saskatchewan		0.036	64
Yukon		0.002	3
Outside of Canada		0.006	11
Total Responses			1769

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.06	99
Law enforcement professional		0.011	18
Lawyer		0.014	24
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.071	118
Researcher or academic		0.143	236
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.007	12
Indigenous person		0.022	36
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.153	254
Marijuana activist		0.092	152
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.325	539
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.52	861
Other (please specify):		0.146	242
Prefer not to say		0.083	137
Total Responses			1656





[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

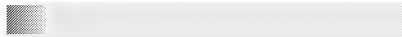




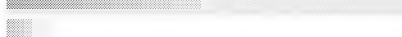
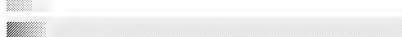
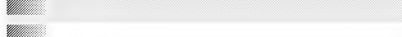

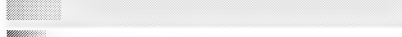
Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0	0
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.25	2
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.125	1
Business or Industry		0.375	3
Activist organization/lobby group		0.125	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.125	1
Total Responses			8

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.25	2
Manitoba		0	0
New Brunswick		0	0

Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.625	5
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0	0
Saskatchewan		0	0
Yukon		0.125	1
Outside of Canada		0	0
Total Responses			8



[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 8 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Syro Farms
2	Canadian People
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario POJ
5	Dispensary
6	Up ! Cafe
7	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
8	Canna Botanicals

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100	8
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			8

[ESRPS1] What are your views on the most appropriate production model? Which production model would best meet consumer demand while ensuring that public health and safety objectives are achievable? What level and type of regulation is needed for producers?

#	Response
---	----------

31

À mon avis, la production commerciale doit être encadrée par un contrôle de la qualité stricte (taux de THC...). Étant donné la présence de substance psychoactive, le consommateur devrait avoir accès à une fiche signalétique comme pour les produits pharmaceutiques.

Contrôle gouvernemental du prix minimal.

48

Private production, and home cultivation would be most appropriate and allow consumer demands to be met.

64

Il serait approprié de faire affaire avec les producteurs de Marijuana thérapeutique actuelle, car nous sommes déjà au courant de la qualité de leur produit. Il suffirait de s'assurer que leurs procédures respectent les objectifs de santé et de sécurité émis par le gouvernement du Canada.

131

I really like the idea of having a licensing system for private sector producers (not limited on estimated market size though). And, I think the producers should pay a fee (offset some of the cost of the program)

158

A combination of personal home cultivation, licensed small and medium sized "craft" producers and large scale pharmaceutical grade (strictest regulation, largest volume, higher THC levels, higher concentrations of cannabinoids etc).

It is entirely inappropriate to attempt to ban home cultivation. The Allard Decision of Feb 24 2016 declared it a charter right to grow your own "marijuana" (cannabis). The most appropriate action would be to limit the volume of product at each scale, exceed XX KG of this type of product and you need this type of license. Failure to comply would result in anything ranging from a warning to a significant fine.

205

The existing Health Canada model with the licensed producers is most likely the best way forward at this time.

A consistent model with controls on quality standards and tracking of the production of products, along with inventory controls for the implication for taxes and possible product recalls or advisories.

373

A mix of options from where to purchase products would be ideal. Encourage private sector competition and allow home cultivation.

397

Minimal regulation probably makes the most sense here. We have to balance the public health risk presented by marijuana (which is, incidentally, minimal[1]) with the right of the population to go about their lives unimpeded by government insofar as that is possible. I suppose marijuana should be treated like any other age restricted product. Commercial marijuana growers should be required to have business licenses, they should be subject to occasional inspection by the relevant authorities, and they should sell to authorised dealers.

[1] According to the Colorado Department of Education, Marijuana causes such side effects as "slower reactions, dizziness, less interest in normal activities, red eyes, hunger, and confusion/anxiety/paranoia." It also rarely leads to psychosis. it

510

I think the government should stop playing games over a plant and leave the regulation to the current commercial market. If those market controls are inadequate for Cannabis, they are inadequate for anything. Personal production use and sharing in none of the governments concern.

574

corporate growers supplemented by 'artisanal' model growers. Some home growth also allowed

577

I think a crown controlled production model with allowances for people to grow 150 grams per adult per house would be the best in terms of allowing freedom while also promoting a system that is more fair to the middle class.

680

I think a similar model to the one currently in practice for the production of alcohol would meet both the demands for government oversight but also allow for market competition for pricing and strain choice. Individual business would have to apply for a license and meet certain standards. Currently illegal dispensaries are filling this demand. Is there no way to integrate them into the legal system? Provide a list of legal and medical requirements like age of sale and THC/CBD content of product of the product and the current dispensaries can either choose to accept or get out of the business.

812

856

allow home cultivation
Open all levels of productions, from current LP's to compassion clubs to small organic farmers at Farmer's Markets, INCLUDING EXTRACTS. Same as wine, beer and spirits.

921

Follow Colorado. That seems obvious? It has been nothing but a success.

954 Good production practices &
Product packaging and labelling.
I think marijuana sales should be
similar to requirements of
alcohol.

1134 For commercial production,
something similar to tobacco
growers would likely be
appropriate.

1294 All producers should have to
hold specific business licences
within their jurisdictions. If
making edibles they must have
the same requirements as any
other food producer and
inspections as such to ensure
food safety. I agree that controls
on pesticides and relevant
testing are also reasonable. Child-
resistant packaging, content on
potency, nutritional information
for edibles, and ingredients for
edibles is important on
packaging.

1315 I think the model should allow
for three tiers: The Licensed
producers (The Budweiser and
Molson's of cannabis), the craft
growers, and personal growing.

1525

Celui qui fait le meilleur produit,
prix, qualité.....de 5\$ à ??\$ le
gramme de fleur et concentré.
Les gros commercial, mais aussi
le consommateur devrais avoir
sont droit de faire pousser
minimum 6 plantes y compris
l'extérieur et il existe une
technique de pousse qui est de
faire beaucoup de petite
tiges...60 à des centaines...et
ça...sa devrais pas être
pénalisé...On légalise ou pas...Un
droit consommation personnel...

[ESRPS2] To what extent, if any, should home cultivation be
allowed in a legalized system? What, if any, government
oversight should be put in place?

#

Response

une culture à domicile de 5 à 6
plants maximum avec un permis
nominatif du Gouvernement de
cultiver délivré par la poste pour
éviter les suspicions dans les
petites villes et villages : ce
voisin ou la secrétaire de mairie
ou je ne sais quelle personne
bavarde (dans le cas où on aurait
à prendre un permis à la Mairie)
ne devraient pas avoir
connaissance qu'untel ou untel
cultive du pot...c'est pourquoi un
permis en ligne, sur le web,
(comme le permis bateau par
exemple, serait très bien !) test
de connaissances, engagement
personnel, signature et on reçoit
le permis (avec une brochure
explicative des droits et devoirs)
quelques jours plus tard par la
poste, avec un coût de 20 \$ par
plants souhaités; vous voulez
cultiver 4 plants cet été ? : vous
payez 80 \$ pour l'année; et ainsi
de suite;

48

Alcohol and tobacco are legal for individuals to produce without regulatory oversight, although there are (high) limits. Outdoor growing of marijuana is totally non-problematic. Indoor growing involves more potentially problematic considerations.

The consultation document should not allude to the problems imagined by the previous government, which have been shown in court to be unrealistic. If legal marijuana is sufficient in supply and reasonable in price, home growing will be a hobby activity. Large, illegal and unsafe production sites should be eliminated by legalisation.

People growing legally, at home, will not be producing industrial-sized lots of product, and there will be correspondingly less risk to the public. Dangers of fire or mold are largely the result of

129

One light only / no limit on plants/ you can only grow so many plants in a 10x10 area anyways/ needs an inspection and a fee of 150 per annum

430

Home cultivation should be allowed just as alcohol to permitted to be made at home. There should be a limit to the number of plants allowed to prevent illegal grow operations and sales. More investigation would need to be done to determine the appropriate number of plants.

614

975

People should be free to I believe home cultivation should be allowed, with limitations on production to ensure non-commercial use. Trade of cannabis should be controlled to prevent black market sales of cannabis, whilst home cultivation should be allowed for personal use.

1221

I would say a reasonable amount, 5 plants in flowering state. Major cultivation should be in a proper facility/greenhouse.

1370

A small number of personal plants should be legal to grow at home, the government should have no oversight in this except enforcing the number. If someone is caught with more than the personal amount they should be fined and inspected to see if they are street selling.

1382

Cannabis users should be allowed to grow up to 10 plants.

1398

I believe that home cultivation should be allowed only if the grower is licensed by the gov't and there are regulations put in place prohibiting private unregulated sale, with penalties similar to what we currently have if caught unlicensed or selling privately.

1421

I believe that after someone has proven that they have the necessary equipment for growing safely, proven that they are responsible and not a criminal (if a background and criminal records check don't suffice perhaps an in person interview?), and having paid for a licence, people should be able to cultivate their own cannabis at home if they so choose. The argument for legalization is that these are non-violent offenders who many of them have otherwise done nothing wrong. The people that home cultivation hurts are the criminal elements who are currently the most convenient method of acquiring cannabis in Canada. A moral objection to cultivation shouldn't apply if you support legalization because assuming one acts responsibly, there's no difference between buying and growing as long as in the end

1449

Home cultivation is inevitable, I believe our current prohibitions have shown to be a failure in this regard. Hobbyists will want to cultivate a few plants, and should be allowed this freedom. Regardless, it will happen anyway, as it always has.

1470

Home cultivation must be allowed in the new legalized system. Otherwise Canadian's will fight for our rights all the way to the supreme court till we win the right to home cultivate, costing millions in Canadian Tax revenue. Any more regulation on cannabis home production then there is on tobacco home production would be a gross waste of government spending to enforce.

1496

Home cultivation is the bedrock of legalization. Just as individuals can make their own beer and wine, tax free as long as it is only for personal consumption, marijuana should be legal to grow for personal use. Legalization without this fundamental right is a sham and will fail. The legal market will take over the black market over time. It should do so on the basis of market and price competition not legal edict, regulatory enforcement, and a continued drug war.

1549

NO government oversight should be put in place for home cultivation.

1566

I see no problem with allowing home cultivation for personal use, though I also think it is sensible to limit the number of plants grown, particularly to limit non-licensed commercial cultivation. I am not certain what this limit should be, though 4-6 plants per individual seems reasonable.

1588

There should be alternative methods to the production model because not everyone can depend on dispensaries to meet their medicinal needs. Different strains of medical marijuana have different benefits and sometimes it can be hard to find the appropriate medical marijuana at the limited number of dispensaries. Not everyone has access to their medication due to location, disability and limited number of strains. Difficulties obtaining medical marijuana through legal channels can invoke people to seek other distribution methods; methods that may fund and fuel gangs. A solution to this problem would be to allow those holding medical marijuana cards to cultivate at home for personal medicinal use only.

1619 Government controlled production should have a special sticker stating so. I think closely monitored home cultivation could help meet the supply and demand, and it should have a similar basis that current home businesses have.

1650 People should be allowed to cultivate they're own cannabis. It is safer and better purposed for the individual to grow the strains that meet their needs.

1732 Adults should have the option to grow for themselves, in the same way that people can buy a home wine making kit or other small alcohol production kits.

[ESRPS3] Should a system of licensing or other fees be introduced?

#	Response
26	sure
66	Definitely!

103 Yes, a system of annual membership fees that would allow for the cultivation of up to 6 cannabis plants would suffice.

136 any licensing fees create a barrier for entry to newer suppliers. if we want an innovative, high quality market, we can't limit production to people who have enough money to bribe their way into business. taxes should be able to cover inspections - anything other than that is just a cash grab

176 I do think a system of licensing should occur for anyone planning on growing or selling marijuana. Hopefully these licensing fees can help pay for government oversight, regulation, and quality control.

225 Only at the commercial level.

271

Taxes should be implemented, and a fund setup with this money. The long term effects of marijuana have not fully been studied yet - and this is not really possible either unless it becomes legal. Just as the effects of smoking, alcohol and diet are only becoming obvious now, this money should be used to offset any potential health issues that arise as use becomes more popular.

407

No. All commercial production can exist completely under the existing legal framework of operating a Canadian company. Home production is really none of the government's business as long as it does not impact the right of surrounding neighbours to enjoy their property.

435

For commercial production, licensing (including inspection & oversight), should be implemented. For home growth of personal amounts, no licensing should be required. However, fines or criminal prosecution would be warranted for those who go over the home cultivation limits (depending on the nature of the offense; do they have one plant too many, or are they selling to children).

722

Yes, it is fine to introduce a system of licensing as long as the fees are not so high as to prevent smaller scale producers from entering the market. Perhaps different tiers of licensing could be available depending upon the amount of marijuana being produced for commercial purposes.

999

I believe so.

1060

Licensing should only be introduced if the product is to sold for profit or for any use that is not personal. If one wishes to plant seeds and grow a personal supply of marijuana I see no harm in them doing so at their own risk to themselves. Just as anyone can brew beer for themselves, one should be able to grow for themselves.

1101

The fees should be in place but not at an exorbitant cost. They should also be available for online purchase and renewable online. There should be no more than 1 fee required for home cultivation.

1151

No,

1214

Yes, this would be ideal.

1381

To grow at home? Sure a small fee

1416

No more then would apply to a Micro Brewery.

1451

Licensing for home growers with a small fee to cover licensing costs. Major producers are already licensed.

1482

Growers apply to the municipal government for a permit to grow. The municipality charges a fee for said permit, the site is then inspected by the municipal inspectors for compliance of safety factors, wiring codes etc.

1621

No! Please do not drive up the price out of proportion. This will only encourage black market trade. Licensing should be affordable to any entrepreneur that wishes to start a business in marijuana sales.

[ESRPS4] The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Are there features that you would add, or remove?

#

Response

625

Yes, those types are reasonable.

1021

I think they are a bit rigid, but, understandably things should be marketed in a responsible manner. we regulate prescript drug advertising, and liquor and tobacco. the same standard should apply.

281

These policies are in place with good will, but they lack practicality. The child-proof packaging could be very wasteful if it was not reusable. Content information would be good to have on the package, but we do not need cigarette style health warnings on the package.

1435

Make sure the requirements do not cause legal marijuana to be too expensive compared to black market marijuana. The goal should be elimination of the black market, getting drug money out of the hands of organized crime and out of the hands of youth.

840

It should be treated in a similar fashion to alcohol.

937

Yes label thc/cannabinoid content on marijuana packaging. Edible products should be individually wrapped by the dose and labeled with a system to indicate the strength of the dosage.

1083

Like mentioned previously I favor a model like the one for alcohol with edibles and other refined derivatives being commercial produced and purchase like hard alcohol but personal use smokable dried bud being grown in small quantities at home like beer and wine can be legally produced now so I feel that there should be no special rules for storage just like there isn't for beer and wine. Distribution should not be aloud of home grown personal use product if you can't grow you must buy from commercial growers

664

A new system, using MMPR as its base and incorporating the newest science that we have available, should be created from the ground up specifically tailored in response to -- and to help support -- the specific system that we are building here, which is clearly going to be different from the other models in existence around the world.

390

I would like to see products labelled for THC/CBA content along with the strain name and any chemicals that may have been sprayed on the plant.

Distribution should be done in a similar manner to the current dispensary model seen in Vancouver where a store sells only marijuana products and the staff are knowledgeable about the product and can make trustworthy recommendations to customers.

1206

Not familiar with these regulations

107

In some form yes, but there needs to be a lower threshold for recreational marijuana than for medical. Certainly mail order for purchasing cannabis needs to be done away with - for medical and for the forthcoming recreational.

977

An entirely separate system for medical marijuana would be extraneous and an extra and unnecessary cost for users.

545

Yes. Being that marijuana is being "ingested", it should be treated as a food product and have the same requirements for safety.

120

Absolutely for dispensaries and any professional growers wishing to grow for commercial use. Medibles should be held to normal food safety standards. Cannabis should be available commercially in dispensaries where everything is held to high standards of production. Dispensaries should be held to typical work safety standards, as well as pharmacy health standards. Cannabis should also be available to sell to anyone over 19+.

520

695

no opinion

The MMPR was created on the backs of medical patients and should be shut down given the recent revelations that the numbers advertised by LP's are completely misleading and false,.

604

If the intent is to eliminate the black market, then these restrictions are far too restricting. If the intent is to protect children, then the age limit (18), health compliance and access should all be the priority focus. It would be a giant pity if this new industry fell victim to conglomerate corporations when it could potentially lead to the rebuilding of Canada's middle class -- if done right.

1071

The distribution portion should be relaxed obviously controls are still required, but making it very difficult for people to get a hold of it legally may cause them to seek illegal means that will cost tax revenue, and the product could be dangerous who knows what is in a street acquired drug? Any legal requirements based on the THC content/safety should be maintained.

1306

No I think all Marijuana sold should have some form of regulation, as long as evolutions of the plant etc would be allowed to exist.

583

Completely adequate.

[ESRPS5] What role, if any, should existing licensed producers under the MMPR have in the new system (either in the interim or the long-term)?

#

Response

637

They should be encouraged to participate as commercial growers along with anyone else willing to work in that industry

614

They should be able to retain their licenses, but they shouldn't be able to control the market for production. Clear practices should be defined to allow more producers.

435

Since they have already been approved, they are free to sell recreationally as well. Similar to my vineyard example.

714

They should still have the opportunity to grow under new licensing and regulations.

341

I think current MMRP produces
should be allowed to maintain or
scale up or down their operation
as they see fit.

759

They should be able to supply
both sides of the coin provided
they arent creating monopolies.

1104

Existing licensed producers should continue to produce, and play an advisory role in determining what sort of things work well in the producer-government relation, and what things could be improved. As well, MMPR producers should continue to produce medical marijuana, which should be treated as a pharmaceutical drug and have more stringent quality and purity requirements. It would follow as well that medical marijuana would come from the producers holding medical marijuana production licenses, and for prescribed marijuana use, the prescriptions could only be filled with medical marijuana coming from medical marijuana producers

189

It's pretty awkward that these producers exist and the laws have been so recently changed yet are set to change again. They should be allowed to transition into a new system and continue to operate somehow.

Allowing them to sell to the recreational market raises the concern that it is not fair that these companies have been granted a head start in this industry by the Canadian Government through legislation designed for medical use.

On the other hand, they may have a lot of difficulty competing in an open market because they have designed their operations around a very expensive indoor growing system. The kind of security designed into their systems and required by Health Canada does not make sense in a context in which there is little

47

They should be allowed to produce for the general public consumption

1408

They should be integrated as best as the new system allows. As long as they meet the new requirements after a decided X amount of months they should be able to keep doing business.

996

425

sell weed

Remove the licensing system, and allow them to compete with the new entrants to the market in a free and open market. Those that can compete will, those that cannot will be replaced.

606

These existing producers should face very large competition from new producers in a less regulated environment.

Perhaps, the existing medical licensing can remain in place, while allowing sale of this MMPR product to the general public as well, as some individuals may be inclined to purchase 'medical grade's products at a higher price. Mostly, the free market can sort it out.

263

They should be able to continue to produce marijuana for medical purposes, but be allowed to grow for recreational purposes as well.

359

They should adapt to the new system. My greatest worry is that the government will make it difficult for a new producer to get a licence and that they old producers will have a monopoly. This would drive the prices up and the quality down, which in turn would push people toward the black market.

1191

I'm sure these are important stakeholders who will be interested in scaling/adapting their production to meet new market opportunities.

643

I am sensitive to the costs and strictures placed on existing licensed producers. I do not believe their situation should be an overriding concern, however. I expect some amount of shakeup in the industry as a result of legalization, but this is no different than any other industry disruption.

1202

Existing producers should be allowed to continue with their business but should not be given any special treatment or exclusive privileges under a new system. There should be no monopolization of the market.

211

Il faudrait éviter que ces joueurs prennent aussitôt le monopole une fois le cannabis légalisé. Nous sommes dans un libre marché, il faut que des PME puissent émerger et faire aussi leur place sur le marché, toujours sous surveillance stricte par des inspecteurs du gouvernement. Cela semble le cas dans les états américains qui ont légalisé.

Jul 4 - 8

Topline Summary Section 3 - Designing Appropriate Distribution System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1592
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	11
Total Responses			1603

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.738	1151
Female		0.236	368
Other		0.009	14
Prefer not to say		0.017	27
Total Responses			1560

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.009	14
18-25		0.228	356
26-34		0.371	580
35-44		0.223	348
45-54		0.075	118

55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.068	106
	0.013	21
	0.013	21
Total Responses		1564

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	8
Secondary school		0.08	124
Some post-secondary		0.146	226
College, vocational or trade school		0.278	431
Undergraduate university program		0.282	437
Graduate or professional university program		0.188	292
Prefer not to say		0.022	34
Total Responses			1552

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

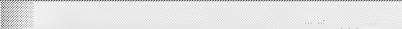








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.186	291
British Columbia		0.18	281
Manitoba		0.031	48
New Brunswick		0.022	35
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.013	21
Northwest Territories		0.003	4
Nova Scotia		0.038	60

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.413	646
Prince Edward Island		0.006	9
Quebec		0.068	107
Saskatchewan		0.035	55
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.003	5
Total Responses			1564

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.074	109
Law enforcement professional		0.015	22
Lawyer		0.012	17
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.061	89
Researcher or academic		0.124	183
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.011	16
Indigenous person		0.027	39
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.153	225
Marijuana activist		0.099	145
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.32	470
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.519	763
Other (please specify):		0.148	218
Prefer not to say		0.09	132
Total Responses			1470

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?













Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.083	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.083	1
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.25	3
Business or Industry		0.333	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.083	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.167	2
Total Responses			12

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Large Family with similar values

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.083	1
British Columbia		0.333	4

Manitoba		0	0
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.417	5
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0	0
Saskatchewan		0.083	1
Yukon		0.083	1
Outside of Canada		0	0
Total Responses			12

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 12 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	CFBA - www.cannabizassociation.ca
2	Ontario POJ
3	Vapelated Vapor Lounge
4	Up! Cafe
5	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
6	Kelz Medical Services Corp
7	lkj
8	National Cannabis Assembly of Canada
9	family

10	Eye Highs Creative Inc.
11	Canna Botanicals
12	Tantalus Pharmaceuticals LTD

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.917	11
I do not agree		0.083	1
Total Responses			12

[DADS1] Which distribution model makes the most sense and why?

#	Response
65	Storefronts, plus mail.

455

I believe that mail distribution does not allow appropriate regulation of who is getting the final product. I believe that store fronts are the best approach as it allows the seller to appropriately verify identification. I also believe that "coffee shop" style distribution methods are okay because in a similar way to a bar, it only exposes individuals who are in attendance willingly to any products that are presented. This also reduces the use in home scenarios (eg. Houses, Apartments, Condos, Dormitories) where other individuals and children could be exposed.

Considering the current systems in place for distribution of alcohol and tobacco, two models already exist across Canada for distribution of regulated substances. These models have shown that they are able to successfully distribute products while ensuring that sale is restricted to those who are above the legal age for consumption of the product. Given that the majority of scientific peer reviewed health studies reveal that the harms of cannabis consumption are in line or less than the harms of consuming alcohol and tobacco and given the decades of experience with these models, there is no logical reason to create a new, separate model for cannabis distribution. Using a model that is familiar to both potential consumers, law enforcement, and regulators would make for an efficient and

722

Vente au comptoir. Cela permettrait un canal de distribution clair. Des contrôles et une réglementation seraient mis en place (cartage des jeunes, audits) ppur éviter la vente à des mineurs et les sources illégales.

849

Storefronts. Through the mail should be an option, but storefronts are more convenient for instant purchasing.

196

An open market like the one currently in place for tobacco is the best option as it will ensure the creation of small businesses that create new jobs.

652

No LCBO or MLCC etc. People don't want to shop along side alcohol. They are different, so treat them different.

613

Local choice, this has worked well with alcohol and is the best way to combat illegal marijuana sales. We have seen with the demand for online movies and TV shows, consumers want convenience and choices. A successful model needs to satisfy the consumers demands, and should be profitable for business owners and the government. Provincial oversight will allow a model that is most in line with each province's best interests.

1254

Phased withdrawal n would be a place to start, but Storefronts are the best model. Don't combine it with alcohol.

449

Having seen dealers in many cities of different sizes, it is my opinion that both storefronts and mail-order systems would be needed to ensure that prospective clients don't seek out illegal sources for marijuana.

239

Storefronts make the most sense. Dispensaries offer the cheapest, highest quality, and best selection of products. As well, they allow consumers to see/smell the product they are purchasing. LPs do not work. They cannot handle the demand, and do not offer the best service. Medical patients are overwhelming in favor of dispensaries, please listen to them.

914

Mail order (LP model) or regulated storefront - like the LCBO.

1504

Controlled storefronts like liquor control boards make the most sense. Through the mail seems impractical on the large scale.

526

I am a firm believer in local choice. Canada is a diverse country and a solution that works for Ontario might not work for PEI, and it should not be pushed on to them just because Ontario has a larger population.

I think the local choice option provides provinces with the ability to tailor their distribution. Ontario has the infrastructure to sell through the LCBO for example, but Quebec might prefer a licensed store model. I think this should be decided by the provincial government, in the same way as alcohol and tobacco.

950

I would prefer dispensaries that are licensed by the government. These would not be government owned, but would be government regulated facilities that are privately owned. I feel that this model allows for specialized training regarding proper product knowledge that would not necessarily be possible if the product was sold at liquor stores. It also allows for the emergence of fair pricing and consumption choices for consumers. By selling at dispensaries there is also no cross-product mix of alcohol and cannabis sales. Mixing the two has the potential to create greater misuse by people and defeat the main issue of public safety.

319

STOP PUNISHING DISPENSARIES.

You have thousands of people willing to safely distribute this plant and you are raiding them. Stop it. You already have a mail system that works, and there is already a retail network trying to grow. Both of these are acceptable.

I should be able to order it through mail, walk into a store, go to my farmers' market, or out to my own garden. There is nothing to phase-in. Everything is already there ready to go. It's a plant. We already do a pretty good job of distributing produce, so cannabis can be a part of it.

763

I'd like to see it sold anywhere, to anyone, regardless of age.

Of the choices, retail sounds best, though mail is better for some people.

157

Storefronts already exist in the form of so called "dispensaries". More and more of these are opening across Canada despite police raids. In some cities like Vancouver, they are tolerated, and some are even licensed by the city. In other cities like Toronto, they are subject to repeated police raids, but still they continue to operate.

The millions of Canadians who regularly use cannabis would be best served by a properly regulated and controlled retail storefront, not significantly different than these "dispensaries", except that they would be required to follow certain regulations -- proper zoning, selling only to those 19 or older, only purchase cannabis products from licensed producers, etc.

839

Storefront; this model is already in place as it relates to both Alcohol and Tobacco. Having to go through a system of distribution as in the phased-in approach will not curtail (as it hasn't now) the illegal sale of marijuana. the "Idea" that this will prevent youth from partaking in the use of recreational marijuana is absurd, youth are not going to be anymore at risk than they are now. The majority of people i know all used recreational marijuana in the 90's between the ages of 14-16 and up....the children of a lot of these individuals are at that age now and have come to use on their own with out parental control or consent.

A storefront model with identification checks like with alcohol and tobacco will suffice, marijuana as it stands today is

409

Storefronts make the most sense. They can be licensed, regulated, and audited to ensure compliance with regulations. The medical mail system could continue as it is. It is important to keep the recreational and medical distributions completely separate. Advice given to users, taxes that should be applied, etc. are all very different for medical vs. recreational users.

[DADS2] To what extent is variation across provinces and territories in terms of distribution models acceptable?

#

660

Response

All provinces should be the same. I do agree with linking the legal age for recreational with the provinces age to drink alcohol.

983	the public will accept any variations. It would be ideal to have a consistent approach nation wide, it is unlikely in our confederation.
1119	It should all be the same
1182	I don't like province to province regulations - make it a Canada wide standard.
432	Very. Each province can choose what they wish.
545	I think provincial differences should be avoided. See previous answer.

312

I do not think there should be variation across provinces. It will create an othering between provinces and clearly separate the people who need access from the people who wish to deny that access. For instance the culture difference between BC and Alberta will only be made worse if both provinces are able to decide on how distribution should be done. This separation will create an unsafe atmosphere for people of opposing views vs giving both a standard option that feels safe and normal.

1194

I don't think variation across provinces is acceptable. Marijuana use is a national issue and changes should be made and implemented nation-wide. Small differences such as age restrictions and sales tax are likely to be expected, but why order through the mail in Ottawa if you can drive across the river to Quebec to purchase in a store?

79	Provinces can decide on their own. however it should not be a govt only "liquor" system style
497	Storefront access should not vary between the provinces and territories. Again, this is an important step to curtail black market usage.
287	federally licensed establishments only, no variation by province.
612	In the short term, the current mail system works well. In the long term a provincial model of distribution could be adopted.
461	If the Federal Gov't wants to take an extremely restricted approach, then I want provinces to have a say. If the Fed Gov't takes a Liquor Store / Liquor Control Commission approach, then I want all provinces to have that model.
353	I do not think it is acceptable. Personally I don't see any reason for variation.
680	I think BC is doing the best job at it

885

Variation from province to province is acceptable but it should be more or less consistent to avoid the issues we presently have with transporting alcohol across the borders. If one province had a more consumer friendly distribution channel it would only force consumers to be inconvenienced.

752

I personally think it should be Canada wide.. both mail system and dispensary. Allow the consumer to decide how they wish to purchase. Although, if dispensaries are allowed to mail out products, that could probably do the proverbial kill two birds with one stone.

1023
743
1321

Provincial input okay
Doesn't bother me if each province models pot, after their liquor/tobacco laws.
Read above

[DADS3] Are there other models worthy of consideration?

#	Response
544	Just to reiterate, the model that should be considered for distribution is that of retail dispensaries and mail order services working in tandem. No other model is realistic.
811	Finished cannabis products should be sold in the same manner and at the same places as cigarettes. Every gas station, corner store etc.

747

The principles applied to a new marijuana regime should, generally, be the same as those which inform the legal regime around alcohol and tobacco. In particular, it should be possible for provinces to choose to permit venues for consumption, in order to prevent excessive public use. The model of a bar which serves alcohol, or "hookah bars" which provide a venue for smoking tobacco, could be copied. Confirming customers are of a legal age is already effectively handled in these settings, and should be sufficient.

291

The model of the sale of beer or wine in grocery stores, or tobacco in corner stores, also suggests that a regime in which non-specialist retail operations could eventually sell at least certain marijuana products could be feasible. This regime would Marihuana could be sold by pharmacies and liquor stores.

130

I believe that like mentioned in the document, cafes and other "permitted" locations sort of like alcohol in bars or smoking tobacco on patios, is another option to be included with legalization. Just keeping it in adult locations that way it's being regulated but not readily available to minors.

807

Storefronts are the best. Pharmacies can distribute it for medicinal purposes.

33

Bien-sûr suivre de près la situation dans tous les modèles déjà en place dans le monde de manière à y déceler des pratiques exemplaires et des impasses imprévues.

320

In spite of scare tactics (think of the children, etc) a model offering as much choice as possible is the only option that will survive a charter challenge.

560

I'm sure that there are but I like the storefront model, ideally any retailer or service business should be able to apply for a license to sell weed.

871

Do not shove the LP system down the public's throat. Allow craft growers to make quality cannabis for the public.

380

Allowing the sale of marijuana in existing liquor stores or similar establishments would keep children from being exposed without the need to build dedicated stores.

845

A combined model of mail-order and store front.

260

No, but a model that embraces competition is one i feel most likely to succeed. In addition to law enforcement taking action against illegal sources, the best way to combat it is to make it as competitive as possible, and emphasizing it as a safer option, and advertise that marijuana as a taxable substance goes to providing funds for all aspects of our society and infrastructure.

A very rigid, high-cost model would not work the most effectively because it would encourage some people to seek lower cost and likely illegal alternatives. The ability to be competitive is important!

896

Again it is a provincial decision.

34

As for medicinal Cannabis patients in a recreational market this is close to my heart.

I would like to see a card or an indicator on my health card (like organ donors) or something like this for Medicinal Cannabis patients. I believe that it should be used at dispensaries or vineyard type grows for a tax exemption and for the ability to purchase a larger amount than non medicinal users.

This may sound like someone just trying to be able to buy more and get it cheaper. Please let me give some context. I am a Multiple Sclerosis patient. I have been prescribed Hydro-Morphone, Morphine, Oxycontin, Anti-seizure medication, Cancer medication, synthetic THC in tablet form (which I had a terrible reaction to) all of which did not improve

613

I don't think anyone should be allowed to deliver. It would be too dangerous for the delivery person.

694

National Wheat Board and farmer Co-ops

122

Personal growth. Can't stress this enough. Disabled and sick people needing medication and who don't work really can't afford current prices of pot. Their quality of life would be greatly improved if they could save that cost and grow their own medicine cheaply. There is no safety risk or liability or recalls that can happen this way! It NEEDS to be a part of legalization even if personal growth is regulated somehow.

891

I'd imagine something like how they do it in the states

604

If establishing regulations for a new network of licensed, private marijuana stores (dispensaries) seems too challenging, selling marijuana in the current provincial liquor stores would be an excellent fallback. Any concerns about the risks of combining the two drugs seem silly -- people will not be discouraged from taking two recreational drugs together just because they come from two different places. In fact, if marijuana is sold in liquor stores, that would provide one central location for educating people about any risks.

Using the existing liquor sales channels has a lot of advantages, in that it could make use of existing infrastructure for selling a controlled recreational substance. It might also help from a tax collection standpoint. The main drawback I see is the

Jul 4 - 8

Topline Summary Section 4 - Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.995	1190
As a representative of a group or organization		0.005	6
Total Responses			1196

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.706	818
Female		0.255	295
Other		0.012	14
Prefer not to say		0.028	32
Total Responses			1159








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.008	9
18-25		0.195	228
26-34		0.366	427
35-44		0.243	284
45-54		0.081	94








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.075	88
	0.018	21
	0.014	16
Total Responses		1167

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	4
Secondary school		0.062	72
Some post-secondary		0.15	174
College, vocational or trade school		0.257	297
Undergraduate university program		0.296	342
Graduate or professional university program		0.208	241
Prefer not to say		0.023	27
Total Responses			1157

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

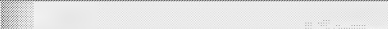








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.182	212
British Columbia		0.173	202
Manitoba		0.033	39
New Brunswick		0.02	23
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	19
Northwest Territories		0.003	4
Nova Scotia		0.038	44

Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.428	499
Prince Edward Island		0.003	4
Quebec		0.068	79
Saskatchewan		0.029	34
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.004	5
Total Responses			1165

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.087	94
Law enforcement professional		0.013	14
Lawyer		0.016	17
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.073	79
Researcher or academic		0.134	145
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.004	4
Indigenous person		0.022	24
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.158	171
Marijuana activist		0.069	75
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.287	311
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.506	548
Other (please specify):		0.134	145
Prefer not to say		0.102	111
Total Responses			1084




[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.333	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.167	1
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0	0
Business or Industry		0.167	1
Activist organization/lobby group		0	0
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.333	2
Total Responses			6

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	10 individuals in a social club

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.167	1
Manitoba		0	0

New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
Ontario	0.667	4
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0
Yukon	0.167	1
Outside of Canada	0	0
Total Responses		6

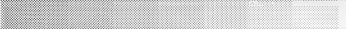

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 6 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian People
2	auotsun
3	Ontario POJ
4	Cannabis Incorporated
5	C&B Group
6	Canna Botanicals

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100	6
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			6

[EPSP1] How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana?

#	Response
437	Treat it the same way illegal alcohol or tobacco is handled.
683	Unsure

592

The laws for operating impaired under the influence should be just as strict as alcohol usage. In fact, both of them should probably be a bit harsher than they already are.

551

Follow the liquor laws.

528

same enforcement as if you were taking other prescription drugs for pain ? driving on pain killers ? if i take as medicine based on some rules i could never drive ? as my dally dosage is 3 grams

500

Fines

271

Fines for minor offenses (potentially accidental).

Large fines and/or jail time for those who drive under the influence of Marijuana and are involved in the black market. Black market marijuana should not be tolerated at all. Fines should be based on the amount.

467

The focus should be on
enforcement of following:

- 1) Distribution Rules
- 2) Production Quality
- 3) Impaired Driving

That is, treat it a seriously as
alcohol enforcement.

183

One set of laws across the
country. More funding...but not
from the taxpayer, but license
fees...oops this makes the
program cost prohibitive.

501

There is no place for the criminal law in relation to marijuana production or distribution. To the extent that producers produce outside the boundaries of the new regulatory regime, the regime should provide for fines and de-licensing/shuttering of businesses -- similar to how any other regulated business would be 'punished'. Similarly in the case of sales to minors. Fines should be sufficiently large to represent more than simply 'another cost of doing business' while recognizing that, from time to time, regulations may be contravened in non-commercial circumstances where such fines may be life-altering and disproportionate. Flexibility is therefore important in ensuring that appropriate regulatory (non-criminal) responses can be implemented which have productive ends (safety, compliance), rather than

66

Same as alcohol & tobacco

927

Unregulated producers who sell for profit and or engage in cross border trafficking should face fines and loss of licences / confiscation of property possibly, however jail time should be restricted to gross violators with repeat offences.

339

The gouvernement should provide a way for current black market sellers / growers to respect the laws.

102

The current criminal involvement surrounding cannabis exists purely because it is illegal. Legalization of the substance combined with sale of it at a price point that equals or undercuts the current black market will almost completely eliminate the criminal element. The approach to laws should be similar to those governing tobacco. Again, under a reasonable legal framework, illegal trafficking would be nearly eliminated.

770

I think the laws should be structured around ones dealing with bootleggers and moonshiners; other individuals who use illegal means to to sell an otherwise legal product outside of the established framework.

668

In order to really keep it out of the hands of criminals is to make the laws tougher and stiffer penalties to those who traffic and produce outside of the frame work. The laws will deter the growers and distribution networks from carrying on if they feel like the risk is not worth the reward. The only way to make that happen is to increase the risk therefore making the laws a lot tougher for trafficking and producing outside the frame work.

929

The government should use a harm reduction strategy. Law which cause more harm than the orrenxes they aim to regulate are not useful

351

The prison system needs less inmates, not more. If the legislation is heavy handed and favors mass producers over small, independent producers, the Canadian Government will have accomplished very little in protecting children and creating a new source of tax revenue.

Canada needs more opportunities for small businesses and workers alike. If we do things correctly, the sales to minors will decrease as most adults will shop at a store with good prices and selection. If heavy handedness prevails, then small dispensaries and independent growers will be shut down, forcing users to either purchase an inferior product at inflated prices or go back to the black market.

In conclusion, if the laws pertaining to the production and

11

It is not the laws or how strict they are that is going to eliminate the black market. The legal and regulated market will decrease the black market. No amount of enforcement will completely eliminate the problems you enumerate, so the severity of the punishments is immaterial. It is for this reason we are legalising marijuana to begin with, because prohibition causes more problems than it fixes.

So, strengthen the laws all you want, if you think it makes this more palatable to swallow for detractors. Just don't convince yourself that more severe punishments will prevent people from operating outside the laws.

967

Just as it designs laws to protect the public against production and bootlegging of alcohol, selling of illegal cigarettes and tobacco and illicit sale of pharmaceutical drugs.

[EPSP2] What specific tools, training and guidelines will be most effective in supporting enforcement measures to protect public health and safety, particularly for impaired driving?

#	Response
968	Look to alcohol.
742	Using common sense if someone is impaired. If they are showing signs develop a breathalyzer... Less dangerous then alcoholics so I'm not sure why this is so hard to legalize.
618	campagne de publicité
209	Put some of the money you would be pouring into the pig trough for drug enforcement into scientific research on ways to detect marijuana intoxication. From the sties that I've seen, there should be ample funds for such research.

1

Working with the not-for-profit sector to raise awareness of the enforcement consequences and risks, and coordinate campaigns, like the Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Partnership for Drug Free Canada etc.

100

This is the one instance where alcohol can take the lead, and while I believe the difference in levels of impairment between alcohol and marijuana are not comparable, we can still take the social high ground and consider them both as DUI. We will need new detection methodology, and education, but we did this with alcohol, and while the exact nature of rules regarding impairment by marijuana remain to be seen, we can all agree that we need them.

698

Recognizing the signs of marijuana intoxication.
Educating people that driving while high is just as dangerous as driving while drunk.

537

The government should be funding research that seeks an effective method for roadside detection, in order to deter the public from driving after using marijuana.

559

New studies of marijuana in the last 5 years should be used instead of the studies from the past 30 years or so. Driving drunk is much worse than driving high in my opinion but maybe impose a new driving rule for users of marijuana that they must wait at least 1 to 2 hours before driving. This is something that needs to be looked upon more specifically.

391

We need to better understand how people react while driving high and evaluate the danger accordingly.

502

The first thing the government should do is some scientific studies on the effects of marijuana on drivers. CNN did a drivers test with a police officer (trained in drug recognition) and that showed a much lessor effect on drivers than alcohol for example (available on youtube) and that was after immediate consumption. Its important to "keep it real" and actually address the levels of THC that do raise the safety bar on the roads and what the half-life is when the effects wear off. People drive with a number of medically available drugs in their systems; therefore, you need to know what the actual affect on drivers is before tools can be chosen.

672

Education and awareness is key.

Check stops are useful, albeit, technology for detection needs to be accurate. Furthermore, levels of what constitutes impairment should be carefully researched.

394

Have the officers engage with the activists, let them understand the severity of their actions.

664

Data related to marijuana-impaired driving is not concrete, and there is no scientific consensus -- this must be taken into account. We cannot continue putting people in jail for a victimless crime.

770

Need to smoke some or eat to understand the effects before making a judgement call. Police are not the judge and jury.

597

Agree with the awareness campaign but unsure how impaired drivers under the influence of marijuana are / would be. I'm sure there are many on the roads at the moment. Testing would be very difficult. Unsure on this one.

548

Real, science based analysis for impaired driving would make sense if it can be established. Current detection methods used commonly by employers (ie. urinary analysis) are not appropriate for this type of scenario.

871

Fund research that contributed to the development of a breathalyzer machine that can detect THC levels.

684

Impaired driving laws already exist, no new laws should be created with regards to cannabis.

464

No need for tools some high rank police officers that I know do have brothers, sisters, mothers and fathers, nieces, nephews, cousins etc... who smoke and sell pot and more..., we see this in a small Northern Town, if they smell booze and cannabis, get him, do your impaired test kit BUT Cannabis alone has no side-drunken feelings AT ALL but DON'T MIX IT WITH BOOZE! Alcohol KILLS NOT CANNABIS DO YOUR RESEARCH ON CANNABIS.

[EPSP3] Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any publicly-accessible spaces outside the home? Under what conditions and circumstances?

#

Response

728

Marijuana should be permitted in restricted areas similar to bars' patios or "beer gardens". If marijuana is to be consumed in public, similar controls over limits of consumption need to be in place. If establishments are able to limit people from over-using in a similar way to alcohol there will be less problems.

709

I would prefer a combination of liquor controls and smoking tobacco controls. So, no smoking in or around places for children (schools, public pools etc.), no smoking within X-number of feet of the entrances to buildings, smoking or consumption of edibles permitted in licensed premises or licensed patio areas - possibly with small separate designated patios to prevent the discomfort of other patrons.

354

I think treating it like alcohol would be reasonable.

1042

I think it's important to provide some choice in publicly-accessible consumption places (vape lounges, clubs, pot cafes) for three reasons:

1. It will help to limit outdoor public use (e.g. parks, on streets)
2. It will keep it visible among adults only.
3. It will reduce use in cars and help to minimize impaired driving.

Keep in mind that many renters have smoke-free clauses in their rental agreements, and condo/strata corporations can make entire buildings smoke-free. Without a place to go, people will go for a drive or go to a park to consume marijuana - both scenarios we want to avoid.

35

Anywhere smoking is allowed. Marijuana edibles ought to follow the same food standards as any other edible product, along with being clearly labelled as psychoactive. Lounges that allow vaporizing of marijuana ought to also be allowed.

1072

I believe there should be regulated areas where it is legal such as lounges, clubs and bars that tailor to marijuana users. Passing inspections and having Licences like any other establishment is what will work here. This idea could also bring in tons of new jobs and tourism throughout Canada.

377

Yes, it should be permitted outside, in well ventilated areas, in bars with designated smoking sections.

599

I think the consumption of marijuana should be permitted anywhere smoking is permitted - I don't think smoking marijuana is significantly more dangerous than smoking cigarettes, so I don't understand why different rules would apply.

1143

Marijuana use should be permitted in any area where smoking is permitted. Enforcement should be focused on situations where use of marijuana will put others at risk (driving, operating equipment, law enforcement, etc)

277

Yes, though smokers need to be respectful of those around them just like tobacco users. If I'm enjoying a day at the park with my family and want to smoke a joint, I should be able to do so.

295

I think it should. I feel that specialty cafe's should be allowed to open to allow safe places for public consumption. At home usage is fine but if we are making it legal, allow people to come together and enjoy it together.

1097

It should be allowable to smoke outside on public streets or in the home only. Indoor public spaces would not be acceptable. There would be no reasonable way to prevent outdoor smoking. It has been illegal and yet still extremely commonplace.

544

Consumption should not be limited to the home. This is completely unrealistic and serves no purpose. It is reasonable to prohibit smoking (of anything, marijuana included) in closed public spaces as smoke has known health harms. It is reasonable to regulate vaping in public spaces as vapour may bother others and whether it has significant health harms is not known. Where the consumption of marijuana does not affect anyone else (e.g., the consumption of marijuana edibles), there is no basis for prohibiting consumption in public spaces. There may be some basis to regulate public spaces that sell marijuana for consumption on the premises (e.g., cafes) in order to discourage impaired driving and ensure that sales are to adults.

946

Yes, marijuana should be allowed in publicly-accessible spaces. This should be treated like smoking tobacco in terms of regulation and enforcement. No consumption in schools or near playgrounds. I would be nearly impossible to regulate the consumption of ingesting a THC-laced cookie or even smoking a neatly-rolled marijuana cigarette on the sidewalk. Accept that people will consume marijuana publicly and work to ensure public safety within that framework.

193

Vape lounges, private homes, private parties. Much the same as alcohol laws.

256

Treated similar to tobacco with respect to acceptable areas of consumption

551

anyone should be able to smoke it anywhere outside

202

Why? Smokers aren't allowed to smoke in buildings and, in many instances, within 'x' amount of meters or doorways or sometime even within grounds of certain areas. So, why would marijuana users be given special considerations? Seems like a rather idiot consideration, if the government is attempting to protect the youth from exposure.

715

Yes, for the most part. I think the current rules set out for tobacco consumption can apply.

211

Keep it in the home or in licensed establishments. But with so many ways to consume it now, you're probably never going to know if it's being used in public.

Topline Summary Section 5 - Accessing Marijuana for Medical Purposes

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	2438
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	18
Total Responses			2456

[Gender] Gender:








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.718	1725
Female		0.253	607
Other		0.007	18
Prefer not to say		0.021	51
Total Responses			2401

[Age] What is your age?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.015	35
18-25		0.247	595
26-34		0.281	678
35-44		0.201	485
45-54		0.12	290








55-64		0.096	232
65 or older		0.025	61
Prefer not to say		0.014	34
Total Responses			2410

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	13
Secondary school		0.118	285
Some post-secondary		0.169	408
College, vocational or trade school		0.327	788
Undergraduate university program		0.198	476
Graduate or professional university program		0.146	353
Prefer not to say		0.036	87
Total Responses			2410

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

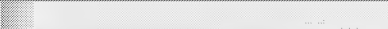

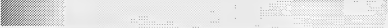






Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.16	386
British Columbia		0.242	584
Manitoba		0.034	82
New Brunswick		0.022	53
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.013	31
Northwest Territories		0.002	5
Nova Scotia		0.05	121

Nunavut		0	1
Ontario		0.341	821
Prince Edward Island		0.003	7
Quebec		0.054	130
Saskatchewan		0.039	94
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.038	91
Total Responses			2409

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.083	196
Law enforcement professional		0.012	28
Lawyer		0.011	26
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.05	117
Researcher or academic		0.102	240
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.026	62
Indigenous person		0.033	77
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.149	351
Marijuana activist		0.157	369
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.489	1149
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.496	1166
Other (please specify):		0.13	306
Prefer not to say		0.057	134
Total Responses			2349

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0.045	1
Healthcare association or organization		0.091	2
Academic or research organization		0.045	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.182	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.136	3
Business or Industry		0.136	3
Activist organization/lobby group		0.136	3
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.227	5
Total Responses			22

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice

2

MMAR license holder
(designated person production
license) who spent tens of
thousands applying for MMPR
license, built a facility to MMPR
standards, just to repeatedly
have application disapproved
based on not meeting standards,
even though we had lawyers and
consultants who reviewed the
application and said was
adequate.

3

A group of people and friends


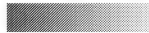






4

Canadian association of social
workers

5

Spiritual

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your
organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.1	2
British Columbia		0.35	7
Manitoba		0.05	1
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0

Ontario		0.35	7
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.05	1
Saskatchewan		0.05	1
Yukon		0	0
Outside of Canada		0.05	1
Total Responses			20

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 18 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society (B.C. registered - operating nationally)
2	Canadian National Medical Marijuana Association
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario P0J
5	Practitioners for Medicinal Cannabis
6	Cannabis Incorporated
7	Canna Naturals
8	CAMCD
9	CRCI
10	Grey Toque Gang
11	Confidential
12	Natural Order Health Services

13	MMPR
14	Nature's Way Organics
15	Nnia
16	Church of the Universe
17	Foundation of Cannabis Unified Standards
18	The Saakatchewan Medical Cannabis Association

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.9	18
I do not agree		0.1	2
Total Responses			20

[AMMP1] What factors should the government consider in determining if appropriate access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place?

#	Response
910	I think that dispensaries should still be in operation for the medical users. That a letter from a specialist should okay the ones needing it for medical use, that are under the legal age(granting the parent a card resembling an i.d. card to access the product in a dispensary). I also think that there should be a slight price reduction for those on disability (decided by Province) due to the need for the substance, but low income.Perhaps showing a disability medical benefits card to gain that discount? Or perhaps have a certain fixed amount covered by that benefit card per month. In the end it could save money on the cost of opiates for pain management.

678

If they receive enough to
properly medicate their illness.

27

If a person has a medical need
they should be allowed to grow
whatever amount they need for
personal use

897

there has to be a place for
craft/boutique growers and
storefront dispensaries are
already a great model that work
in other jurisdictions and should
definitely be part of our
framework.

1799

I think that medicinal users
should be limited to the same
acquisition methods other
Canadians are required to use.
The only thing that should be
different is that if a doctor
prescribes medicinal marijuana
to someone under the age of 18,
they should be able to acquire
marijuana the same way other
Canadians can.

177

the government needs to educate themselves properly on cannabis and its medical uses, stop making it impossible for sick and dying people to access a program with doctor as the gate keeper set up. Not all doctors want to prescribe it, and some charge for the prescription. Your recommendations on dosage is laughable. 1-3 grams is nothing for most people who use cannabis.

1433

As I have said before. All medical and non medical users should be able to grow a small amount of plants for personal use. As is the case in Colorado. And there should still be a mail delivery option for those that need it provided that way.

1400

If people choose not to take pharmaceuticals they should have easy access to marijuana without issue.

899

They should give everyone and fair chance to enter the industry with reasonable guidelines and rules. Patients should also have the option to grow at home or purchase products from local walk In dispensary set up store fronts. The government should introduce rules simply par to craft beer as the same as cannabis. No more prison for cannabis

1403

Sell it at local pharmacies to provide easy, accessible access. Almost every tiny town has a pharmacy. This would give opportunity for people to discuss with pharmacists potential interactions, education on the product, and give people using it medically a safe place to talk about their reasons. I use for medical, don't always want to ask which brand is best for bladder spasms in front of some bros grabbing an eighth. Patient dignity should be considered when finding alternative spaces for medical users, as well as being well lit accessible spaces (and mmj should be covered by provincial health plans if prescribed by a doctor for approved medical conditions).

1509

Simply medical records stating the patients ailments should be all that is required to allow access to medical marijuana.

1621

I think that producers for recreational and medical marijuana should be the same. It's can be similar to drug manufacturers who make weaker products which can be sold over the counter and stronger products that can be sold through a medical professional.

For example, regular strength Tylenol can be purchased at a convenience store while Tylenol #3 must be obtained at a pharmacy with a prescription from a physician. I think that this could be done for marijuana as well. If you are under age or need a stronger strain then you could obtain a prescription for it.

I even believe that getting pharmacies and pharmacists involved would be an excellent solution as they are experts in drug interactions and drug safety and already act as the gatekeeper to medicinal

1718

Medical conditions, ease of access and respect/rights for users.

966

The question itself is not the question you should be asking. The question you should be asking is what role should the government have in the process of restricting access to cannabis both medical and recreational (although I see no difference between the two terms), if any at all. Cannabis has no harmful effects at all and has caused zero deaths in its entire history. I have not read one study to the contrary. Right now there is already an existing cannabis grow and distribution network by citizens who are only breaking the law because of the restrictions placed on cannabis by the government, which are contrary to our charter of rights and freedoms I might add.

1628

There is a chance for the federal government to show true economic initiative here and open up the free market to the growth and distribution of
I don't understand the question. I think it should provide access to medically needed marijuana.

158

Access to safe, organic locally grown (or patient produced) medicine is important to most patients. Being able to speak to experienced users or caregivers when considering using cannabis is important. In my experience, Drs and pharmacists have no knowledge of Cannabis or its effects, it only makes sense to use those who know (experienced patients, or patient organisations) rather than businesses and producers who are hoping to make money) Patient run dispensaries make perfect sense both for quality and safety. We've had enough of big business and big pharma and their overpriced, low quality medicine, as we are aware that profit is their only motivation. Patients/caregiver growing their own medicine is a must, It is important both financially and for the quality of the medicine. We know that Cannabis has those who need it should have access to it regardless of age

1559

329

All marijuana low potency and strong should be sold together side by side. Some prefer low quality others need high-grade medical marijuana.

1885

The one they have now seems to be working. I would like them to add a wider range. I have TMJ. Surgeon says he cant help. Im on 3 different meds for pain which i dont need if i use marijuana. Somedays with no meds, i cant eat.

1089

I had an accident in June 2003. Since then I have been unable to work or do every day activities. I was on oxy, morphine, and so many other meds. As well as antidepressants. Nothing worked !!
Then I was given the chance to try Marijuana.
IT'S BEEN THE BEST CHOICE.
Pain is reduced.
Helps me with migraine headaches.
Costs less than I was paying for prescriptions.
It's a natural herb.

Jul 18 - 22

Topline Summary Section 1 - Minimizing Harms of Use

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.998	16880
As a representative of a group or organization		0.002	39
Total Responses			16919

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.758	12678
Female		0.223	3722
Other		0.006	95
Prefer not to say		0.014	229
Total Responses			16724








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.017	286
18-25		0.363	6091
26-34		0.389	6522
35-44		0.14	2342
45-54		0.048	808
55-64		0.027	459










65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.008	134
	0.007	117
Total Responses		16759

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.006	102
Secondary school		0.095	1598
Some post-secondary		0.187	3136
College, vocational or trade school		0.276	4617
Undergraduate university program		0.279	4680
Graduate or professional university program		0.142	2388
Prefer not to say		0.014	237
Total Responses			16758

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.17	2856
British Columbia		0.16	2681
Manitoba		0.043	718
New Brunswick		0.022	368
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	269
Northwest Territories		0.002	27
Nova Scotia		0.038	638
Nunavut		0	8
Ontario		0.422	7063

Prince Edward Island		0.005	84
Quebec		0.074	1236
Saskatchewan		0.034	563
Yukon		0.001	17
Outside of Canada		0.013	225
Total Responses			16753

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.071	1087
Law enforcement professional		0.013	204
Lawyer		0.011	171
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.06	913
Researcher or academic		0.114	1750
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.005	79
Indigenous person		0.028	429
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.137	2102
Marijuana activist		0.077	1184
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.221	3380
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.513	7858
Other (please specify):		0.167	2560
Prefer not to say		0.091	1390
Total Responses			15310

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government
 Indigenous government or group
 Healthcare association or organization
 Academic or research organization
 Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit
 Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products

Business or Industry
 Activist organization/lobby group
 Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):

	0.057	3
	0.019	1
	0.038	2
	0.075	4
	0.151	8
	0.094	5
	0.17	9
	0.113	6
	0.283	15
Total Responses		53

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.16	8
British Columbia		0.2	10
Manitoba		0.04	2
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0.02	1
Nunavut		0.02	1
Ontario		0.42	21
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.1	5
Saskatchewan		0.02	1
Yukon		0.02	1

Outside of Canada


 Total Responses 0


 0
50

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 40 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	MacaqueTV
2	Canadian People
3	band
4	Ontario P0J
5	Up! Cafe
6	RCAF
7	Pharmacy
8	Rapid Fire Theatre Company
9	Chronic Pain Toronto
10	Nig
11	It's just me and my roommates
12	Farmer
13	Stronghold Data Solutions Inc.
14	SwimJet Inc
15	Lake Country Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu
16	The Conservative Party of Canada
17	Prefer not to say
18	Cannabis Canada United
19	Rastaman

The Real Barrie Cannabis Club

Yukon Youth Team

TEKSA

Adults for autonomy

Kelz Medical Services Corp

Dr.kush foundation

The Kootenay's Medicine Tree

Eurofins Experchem

Glacial.gold

AWLDM

Prefer not to say

Epilepsy Support Centre

Proof Cannabis Cures Cancer

Barrie Cannabis Club

Farend Natural Products

Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis

Partners Society

Church of the Universe

city of abbotsford



Government of Algeria

Simon Fraser University Beedie

School of Business

Cannevert Therapeutics

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.841	37
I do not agree		0.159	7
Total Responses			44

[MHU1] Do you believe that these measures are appropriate to achieve the overarching objectives to minimize harms, and in particular to protect children and youth? Are there other actions which the Government should consider enacting alongside these measures?

#	Response
---	----------

5194

It is interesting to me that you are very willing to follow the Colorado model for limitations on edibles, but you introduce your own rhetoric of fear and prohibition when it comes to things like 'shatter', which are certainly allowed in Colorado. I agree that the Colorado model has proven effective, and should be emulated.

5051

I believe, as a harm reduction advocate, that prohibition never works. The fewer restrictions put on the use & sale of marijuana the better. Consistent honest & peer reviewed education around the use of marijuana is important.

444

Those controls seems to be aligned with Colorado. The only thing to avoid is taxing as much as they do. This only encourages a black market.

3407

I think its a good idea that you do not provide attractive advertising especially on the internet and social media since teenagers will be more attracter to marijuana.

10674

Yes they are good measures how ever there should be very rigorous checks each month to make sure that all stores are complying with the law

10017

I agree with most if these regulations except the THC level. Don't limit it, that will allow the black market to still offer a bank of product that is outside of the legal realm for those with higher tolerance. Also it could stifle the future market by being too stringent up front.

1343

Points 1,2 & 7 are sensible.Points 3 - 6 are ridiculously restrictive and unenforceable.

10338

Restrictions for purchasing, advertising and pricing all seem appropriate. However I do not feel that restricting THC limits or marijuana products would minimize harm. If users are used to consuming high THC products or concentrated forms (oils, etc) they may turn elsewhere to acquire these things. This would create an opportunity for illegal producers to fill this void in the market. Marijuana products from legal sources should be similar to what is currently available today in order to encourage users to switch over to the legal system. Such potent products should be labeled with appropriate warnings. Edibles could be restricted from certain forms that would be too appealing to children (for example candies can not be shaped like well known candy, etc).

3345

Limiting THC potency through legislation seems foolish. While it may have some bearing in establishing standard doses for refined products such as edibles and concentrates, an overall potency limit would negatively impact the botanical side of the industry. Agriculture in general has always been about maximising harvest yield in quantity and quality. These proposed restrictions would hamper the scientific and agricultural development of this burgeoning industry.

3231

I don,t agree with price control.Let the market decide that.let small entrepreneurs have the ability to have competition on pricing.(sales).also if we lower the thc levels it does not work for some people there is not a level that will help all those in need.the government is trying to be too involved with this .maybe they should have people who know about the uses of pot.not the criminal aspect of it they no nothing of the effects of cannabis but the legality of it.too many folks on your panel on the wrong side of legalization for their lifes career.

3392

Advertising restrictions should be in line with those of alcohol (e.g. ability to advertise on radio, TV or online). Marijuana should be free to be sold by any enterprising individual with a legitimate business license (e.g. dispensaries) and they should be able to set their own prices. The government has a right to collect sales tax and a nominal excise tax on the products sold. Care should be taken to not overly restrict the potency and types of marijuana products made available legally. Instead, federally mandated quality testing should be imposed on marijuana producers to clearly state the potency (within realistic tolerances) on any packaging in a standardized fashion (e.g. similar to alcohol) along with an educational campaign that describes the onset, duration and effect of inebriation for various

6258

In regards to option #2, I would suggest that marijuana use is already heavily normalized among the youth. Habitual use of marijuana is rarely looked down upon especially in relation to regular use of harder drugs. Advertising and marketing restrictions would only keep normalization of marijuana use at the same level it is now i.e. reasonably normal.

Legalization may dampen the rebellious aspect of doing an illegal drug which draws many people in their teens to try it. In this sense heavier normalization of the drug is a preferable method for keeping youth away from it.

I would also advise against maximum THC values. Marijuana with high THC values should be allowed in the same way that alcohol with high ABV values are

5430

If the price is too high, people will buy it illegally. Military personnel should be allowed to consume marijuana off the job

6113

All of the above measures are definitely needed. However, I feel like another large focus that should be included to minimize the consumption of marijuana by minors would be increased education on the drug. A similar program was enacted at my high school in regards to alcohol which I believe helped educate people on the risks and what to do if someone does become addicted or overdose, etc. Basically this will, I assume, help minimize accidents caused by marijuana

12947

Absolutely, so long as no false information is used on the advertisements that are meant to make the product unappealing

5600

I agree with everything except some points of sections four and five. It is claimed in section four that since there is a lack of studies on high THC concentration products, these products should have limited/prohibited access. With first hand knowledge of future consumers, this is not a good idea. The demand for high concentration products is already present, and limitation/prohibition of these products is going to push a lot of people back to the illicit market where they will be able to access what they desire. Regarding section five, I agree that attractive means of ingestion lead to accidental ingestion. To amend this I recommend packaging that completely blocks view of the product (cookie, brownie, etc.) to limit attractiveness, as well as strong child proof packaging. Maybe

10291

I do not believe in making this drug legal for Canadians. I don't want my kids living in that kind of world

5992

The current measures in place are effect, however, there should be careful watch on how well it works and dedication to promptly updating guidelines if required

9403

If your trying to discourage the use of marijuana then exactly what are you fighting for. Because if your fighting for the right to be normalized then your behind on the current culture it's not the prohibition if other see you with it or smell it they don't say anything because they simply do not care or they do it themselves no ones going to run to the cops and say that person is smoking weed go arrest them for smoking it. Also if you are going to limit the potency on the edibles then be prepared to lower the price of edibles or no one will purchase them they will make their own and will be more tempted to buy marijuana from their local street dealer due to the higher potency.

9153

I just came here to say one thing. I live in California and I have had a problem with child protective services because i picked up my child after just having smoked. Although I dont believe in doing drugs around kids I am a single mom and use marijuana regularly. After discussing it with child protective services they made it clear that it was legal to use but not ok for single moms to use. I felt very discriminated against. Dont let it be like California. I dont see any protections or guidelines for parents. I live in fear of having my children removed and its supposed to be legal for me to smoke but its not. They made me piss in a cup and went all through my personal belongings. It was really frustrating. They made me sign a contract and out myself to my parents (Im 32) the whole situation of CPS made my

[MHU2] What are your views on the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana? Should the minimum age be consistent across Canada, or is it acceptable that there be variation amongst provinces and territories?

#	Response
8649	Minimum age should be consistent across Canada.
9867	There should be a minimum age to purchase and possess marijuana. I believe that age should be 18 but I also feel that keeping the age consistent with provincial alcohol laws would be acceptable. Having a consistent age would be helpful because it would discourage people from travelling to use marijuana in other provinces, which could lead to increased use in certain areas. This could be just a minor concern though.

9355

I believe the minimum age should be consistent across Canada. I would suggest 21 based on the information I've seen about damage to developing brains and on the current laws regarding other substances in Canada (ie, tobacco and alcohol).

3174

I think the minimum age for purchasing and possessing should be the same age as Alcohol. However, since the allowed age of Alcohol varies per province, I believe that it shouldn't vary. It should remain consistent across the country.

6503

I feel variation is acceptable, but if it were my decision to make I would make it 19 across the board.

479

It is my belief that the minimum age for legal purchase should be set at 18 or 19 years of age based on weighing potential health effects and economic realities. First the health concerns; Dr. Cathy Fernandes of the Institute of Psychiatry at Kings College in London is a lead researcher in the areas of the impacts of THC on memory function in mice. Her studies show that there is a significant long term negative impact on memory function in mice who receive large doses of THC during their equivalent juvenile age range (10-15 years of age). These mice are significantly less capable of performing simple memory tests as adult mice. When the same test is conducted on mice who have received large doses of THC in the 16-18 age group show no significant difference in memory tests versus adult mice who

8320

Age of purchase should mirror our alcohol laws: an individual should be old enough to understand the risks associated with marijuana use and yet we shouldn't restrict personal freedoms of young people. An age of 18 or 19 is sufficient.

11488

I think that like alcohol ages should be able to vary from province to province, but 25 is too old. It's hypocritical to allow people to drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes but not marijuana.

6501

I think 21years old all over the country would be a good age. Marijuana can have good or bad effect, and some of the bad effect is "lazyness" after high school teenagers are a bit lost, they need the energy to find out what to do with their life etc. from 21 years old thy had few years to figure it out etc.. That a personal analyse only.

13144

I think it would be best to have a consistent minimum age of 19 across all of Canada's provinces and territories.

7317

Minimum purchasing age should be consistent across provincial borders. The lack of consistency with regards to alcohol consumption already causes frustrations when traveling between provinces, and legal purchase of marijuana in one province should not be illegal in another for simplicity's sake.

4598

The minimum age should be consistent across Canada, at least at 19 years of age or higher. The differences in age restrictions for alcohol cause high school students who are 18 years of age to (for example) drive to Alberta from Saskatchewan and purchase alcohol, and either consume it there or return to Sask and consume it there. If marijuana were to follow these different age limits, teens would simply drive to where it's available and possibly return home under the influence. Especially since the law only states the purchase age, not the possession age. By making it consistent across the country, teens would always have restricted access, not simply an "annoyance" to need to drive a few hours to the neighbouring province where they aren't restricted.

13428

It makes no sense whatsoever to have separate limits to tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use. However, since tobacco is federally consistent, and alcohol varies province to province, it is difficult to choose which is more appropriate. I feel that since marijuana impairs individuals similarly to alcohol, it would be more advantageous to keep marijuana regulation in line with alcohol.

11618

Yas it comes to age. I think the same rules should apply as with alcohol. 18 or 19 years. If up the minimum age up to 25 it won't help anything as if of age and would like to consume pot you will. Find a way to supply your self. Even if it's from the black market.

10328

Have the purchasing and possession laws similar to provincial drinking laws (age) makes sense in terms of the regulatory overhead and existing social framework that exists around alcohol.

8175

Minimum age for purchase should be determined by each province and territory

9909

The minimum age should be 19 years of age much like the minimum age for the purchase of alcohol in Ontario (for example). It should be left up to the provincial government to determine the minimum age for the purchase of marijuana, as Quebec has a lower age requirement for the purchase of alcohol than Ontario does for example.

11500

Acceptable

5485

Consistent with the drinking age

3011

It should be consistent across Canada and be the age of majority - 18. That said, shops should be required to have signs explaining the possible risks to those under 25, and attendants should be required to verbally remind anyone under 25 who purchases.

Jul 18 - 22

Topline Summary Section 2 - Establishing Safe Responsible Production System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.995	2180
As a representative of a group or organization		0.005	12
Total Responses			2192




[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.738	1571
Female		0.228	485
Other		0.01	22
Prefer not to say		0.024	51
Total Responses			2129








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	14
18-25		0.216	462
26-34		0.366	782
35-44		0.208	443
45-54		0.092	197








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say



	0.075	161
	0.018	39
	0.017	36
Total Responses		2134

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?








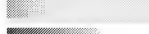
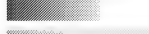




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	6
Secondary school		0.068	145
Some post-secondary		0.149	317
College, vocational or trade school		0.27	572
Undergraduate university program		0.288	611
Graduate or professional university program		0.194	411
Prefer not to say		0.028	60
Total Responses			2122

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

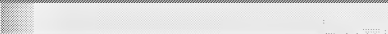



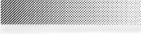




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.184	394
British Columbia		0.18	385
Manitoba		0.033	71
New Brunswick		0.018	39
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	35
Northwest Territories		0.002	5
Nova Scotia		0.037	79

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.401	858
Prince Edward Island		0.005	10
Quebec		0.081	174
Saskatchewan		0.034	73
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.005	11
Total Responses			2139

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.062	125
Law enforcement professional		0.012	25
Lawyer		0.016	32
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.07	141
Researcher or academic		0.138	277
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.01	20
Indigenous person		0.021	42
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.165	330
Marijuana activist		0.089	178
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.334	671
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.503	1010
Other (please specify):		0.149	298
Prefer not to say		0.089	178
Total Responses			2006




[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0	0
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.333	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.083	1
Business or Industry		0.333	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.083	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.167	2
Total Responses			12

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Religious organization

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.25	3
Manitoba		0	0

New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
Ontario	0.5	6
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0.083	1
Saskatchewan	0	0
Yukon	0.083	1
Outside of Canada	0.083	1
Total Responses		12

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 12 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Syro Farms
2	Canadian People
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario POJ
5	Dispensary
6	Up ! Cafe
7	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
8	Canna Botanicals
9	National Drug Prevention Alliance

10

Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis
Partners Society



11

Church of the Universe

12

Peloton Pharmaceuticals Inc.

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100	12
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			12

[ESRPS1] What are your views on the most appropriate production model? Which production model would best meet consumer demand while ensuring that public health and safety objectives are achievable? What level and type of regulation is needed for producers?

#	Response
881	Licensed private enterprises that adhere to organic practices and third-party quality and thc/cbd testing should be the primary producers.
1787	Colorado seems to be doing a pretty good job.
910	I can only support a production model where individuals are able to grow and process marijuana for their personal use. For commercial production, I support regulations consistent with those governing the production of alcohol, medications, and food products.

1668

A private production model best serves the needs of Canadians, both in terms of access and in cost. A system of licensure, ensuring regular auditing for compliance with health and safety standards, should be established. It should be determined that all licensed facilities are providing untainted product, and that the produced cannabis meets any other requirements (such as accurate labelling with regards to potency).

A government product model offers no substantial benefits over and above those which can be achieved with a regulated private production scheme.

785

Regulated private model.
Traceable product (place of production, batch, soil additives used, etc.)

1239

Government-controlled production is the only appropriate production model. Home cultivation is too difficult to control, track and tax. There needs to be a high level of regulation to ensure the government is meeting their goals of keeping product out of the hands of our youth. The only way to measure the success or failure of this goal is through regulation and the tracking of data. I believe the existing licensed producers could very quickly ramp up production in a controlled manner, investor capital could begin flowing into licensed producers to fund expansion to meet anticipated demand, assuming licensed producers as well as capital markets were given some advance notice that the government intends to roll out this production method. Should advance notice be issued, I

1445

I think that it could model current alcohol distribution/production. Where as the provinces are in charge of selling the product and producers would be under their own regulation, similar to alcohol production and distribution.

1481

The more it is regulated with add cost passed onto the consumer, the more people will remain buying on the black market. [REDACTED]

1427

I prefer a system of licensed grow operations, which are subject to frequent random inspections and which are required to meet to stringent quality controls, both for contaminants and for THC/CBD levels.

First, growing marijuana is not a simple matter of sticking some seeds into the ground and waiting for the sprouts. Producing high-quality marijuana that is free from pests, mould, fungus, and other forms of yuck is a tricky matter that is best left to those who know what they're doing. Second, growing marijuana is not like growing tomatoes: unlike tomatoes, marijuana stinks. The rights of Canadians who want to have a barbecue in their backyard without dealing with that smell must also be respected; commercial grow ops can be

24

A regulated competitive model similar to the MMPR would be the most appropriate production model. The models based on greater government action require greater prediction of supply/demand and depending on the specifics of implementation could have negative impacts on choice, quality and price while also possibly creating unforeseen issues.

762

All of the above should be included in the production model if selling to consumers.

1357

None. Free markets are the best markets. If you go out and make excessive regulations and tax the shit out of it no one will buy it and buy it from criminals instead cause they can do it or cheaper.

1236

Commercial cultivation with permits, inspection potency labeling and testing should be done to insure public safety.

1041

Private Sector production is probably the best option for consumers. I believe there should be different classes of licensing dependent on the scale of production and other factors. That way smaller operations are able to exist and avoid a monopoly by a large producer.

1058

The current Licensed Producer system should be expanded and its restrictions eased to allow a more diverse set of businesses to operate. From reading commentary on the Lift cannabis website, there seems to be widespread consensus throughout the industry that the current level of regulation is excessive, and creating an unnecessary barrier to entry into the market for smaller cannabis producers. I am concerned about the emergence of a "Wal-Mart of Weed" and I feel the current regulation actually encourages such a business. A healthy ecosystem of smaller, craft growers alongside larger players should be the objective of our regulatory framework for cannabis.

1244

Large scale farming works for so many crops. Surely this can be done with marijuana. How is this done in places where it's not illegal such as Holland or Colorado? Perhaps we can follow someone else's successful example.

1060

Grown and regulated by the government and then made available in approved shops and dispensaries.

1838

I like the Licensed Producer model as long as the price per gram remains fair. I have no interest to grow my own. I think medical patients should be allowed to grow three to five plants if they have the space outdoors. Indoor growing is a recipe for abuse and unsafe conditions. (mold, odor, etc ruining homes)

238

Cannabis is not dangerous like alcohol. Anyone should have the right to produce it. Production destined for commercialisation should be inspected to ensure it is free from contaminants such as pesticides and moulds. Licences should not be required to produce cannabis.

1304

All growers should need to be licensed and inspected regularly. Anyone can apply for a license to grow, so long as they meet the requirements: they must OWN the location that they are growing in, it must have appropriate ventilation and such. It must be XXX feet away from a school, playground, or public pool. All growers should be inspected regularly and must report all earnings on tax returns. If the amount listed on the tax return does not match what the inspectors have assessed the crop's value at, they they should be investigated to see if they are street selling.

[ESRPS2] To what extent, if any, should home cultivation be allowed in a legalized system? What, if any, government oversight should be put in place?

#	Response
1719	Home cultivation should be allowed but restricted to an amount that could be considered for personal use.
453	As long as you aren't producing mass quantities to sell, I think home cultivation should be allowed.
1034	La culture a domicile devrait être permise, mais le nombre de plants permis devrait-être limité par foyer. N'étant pas très informé sur la question, il faudrait que des experts établissent un nombre de plants adéquat pour satisfaire la consommation personnelle et, peu-être, que des permis spéciaux puissent êtres issus pour permettre a ceux qui auraient besoin d'une quantités plus grande(a des fins médicales), de surpasser cette limite.

333

Home cultivation should be fully, freely allowed. There should be no government oversight into what private, peaceful human beings do in their own homes and gardens. Anything less is an infringement on our freedoms and should not be tolerated.

Home cultivation is the easiest, least expensive method to get safe, high quality produce. Cannabis should be largely treated like any other crop. If I want organic tomatoes, I can grow them. If I want organic strawberries, I can grow them. If I want organic cannabis plants, I can grow them.

Legal home cultivation absolutely destroys the black market, and keeps power in the hands of consumers in the case of a corrupt government or corporate framework where people are forced to purchase
To the maximum extent.

2002

1497

Home cultivation is the bedrock of legalization. Just as individuals can make their own beer and wine, tax free as long as it is only for personal consumption, marijuana should be legal to grow for personal use. Legalization without this fundamental right is a sham and will fail. The legal market will take over the black market over time. It should do so on the basis of market and price competition not legal edict, regulatory enforcement, and a continued drug war.

933

I fully agree that home cultivation should be allowed in a legalized system. Government oversight should be a bare minimum.

1053

People should be allowed to grow small amounts for personal usage, similar to the way people can brew their own alcohol.

1190

Home cultivation should be unregulated and free. I plan on growing multiple plants and using them whole plants at a time for a ceremonial session. Just because someone can smoke one joint off a plant and have an effect doesn't mean the rest of us should be subjected to terms based on the way others care to use it. I don't want to have to buy a plant off someone when I can easily grow a better one myself. No government oversight!!!

1292

J'ai déjà répondu à cette question dans le carreau précédent.

1926

All of the extents. I'm a strong supporter of home cultivation. I grow tomatoes and lettuce and cucumbers and shit out back, I really enjoy gardening already, I would be very sad to see a legalization model that didn't let me grow a plant or two.

I don't think its in our collective interest to restrict our market to big business, and I think home production is a lot of the appeal to many users.

I'd be inclined to say you can probably find some way to take your cut via taxing seed sales or something, similar to how you still manage to grab a bit of a cut on u-brew ops, both basement and local business.

I do not particularly approve of a 'u-grow' model for businesses, though. That seems very difficult to do safely, never mind

2093

Same as alcohol, we can brew our own beers we should be able to grow our own plants.

1217

Home cultivation should generally follow the same rules as home brewing of alcohol, and tobacco growth for personal use.

1932

Home cultivation for personal consumption should be allowed. Local authority inspection and record keeping of producers should be sufficient to deter black market home operations.

Test & inspect all home cultivated product intended for sale to the public through larger scale producers. We allow craft beer & brew your own wine & beer facilities and companies to conduct business in Canada, why not grow your own marijuana facilities or companies?

950

NO government oversight needed. PEOple should grow whatever fruit vegetable or herb they like. stay out of people's homes and gardens!

1417

Individuals should be allowed to produce small amounts, 1-2 plants/household. Government oversight should be consistent with that used to regulate production of distilled spirits.

511

Home cultivation should be allowed, similar to home brewing. Six plants seems sufficient for most casual users, without causing undue risks from mould, theft, etc. Users with higher medical requirements are less likely to be able to successfully grow higher numbers, and would be better off buying from commercial producers where quality can be better maintained.

633

For home cultivation I think you should be allowed a set number of plants including a set number of mature plants. For example, you could be allowed to grow 6 plants personally but only two can be mature at once. I don't think you should have to get special permission for this. In saying this, you could restrict how many watts per plant in the lighting system to keep the electricity at a safe rate.

103

jespere que le gouvernement va nous donner le droit den faire pousser 6 plant a la maison comme au colorado y vont faire pareille beaucoup argent pareilles avec les points de ventes

1160

Home grow ops should be allowed up to a certain amount of plants per individual household. If you can home brew your own beer, as an adult I should be able to grow a certain amount of plants. Regulations should be in place with regards to classifications of grow ops to prevent people from rigging their houses up to become a giant greenhouse and stinking up the neighborhoods but yes, I believe some framework needs to be created to address the small, personal home grow operations that will no doubt be inevitable once legalization occurs. Better to be proactive about it and make small changes to the details down the road than not have anything in place except a complete prohibition of grow ops and have to try and regulate that inevitable mess.

[ESRPS3] Should a system of licensing or other fees be introduced?

#	Response
794	You can license what you want. Keep it simple: limit the age, but limiting the consumption will become impossible. This is not the license plate for a car. Get a grip. Or, get new consultants.
1114	Same as alcohol
1161	Of course not! The taxes will easily cover operating expenses.

111

No licensing or other fees should be introduced for personal growing. Licensing and other fees should apply to commercial ventures, the same as alcohol. Home brewers, people who have workshops and build their own furniture, people who build their own electronics for personal use etc are not required to have a license for a hobby and neither should a home grower. Licensing home grows would be a huge mess. How would you check for licenses? You would need thousands of people to go around to every residence, without a warrant, to check to see if they had a hobby that included growing a couple of plants in their basement. Hopefully logic will prevail in this matter.

1194

Only if the potential damage or other problems that would arise without one are great enough to truly require licensing / fees. This is for growing - no license should be required for simple consumption.

192 Don't much care, I'm used to
being a criminal. The only way
you can prevent that is to let me
grow my own.

846 Yes for both producers and
sellers

157 the same as any other consumer
market production facility i
suppose

89 I think producers that desire to
sell marijuana should need to
apply to receive a license. This
license should not be onerous
beyond its necessity of ensuring
the producer is registered,
accountable to meet standards,
and is transparent in their
transactions. I do not believe
there should be a limited
number of available licenses, as
markets will better determine
how much production is
required.

1296 No, financial barriers to entry in
our unjust society would
maintain the deep racial
injustice we already have.

1116

Licensing for production beyond a certain threshold (i.e. personal use) makes sense to ensure quality and public safety. Again, something similar to the way craft breweries are licensed would be a great regulatory model to pursue, perhaps with the quality assurance/control mechanics of a more similar industry (i.e. food production or tobacco)

81

Licensing fees must be low to ensure entrepreneurship. Having access to the competitive retail and production market must not be prohibitively expensive.

A model where marijuana cafes or bars should be allowed, similar to the liquor licensing process.

1928

I have no issue with licenses being issued to ensure standards are upheld for goods that will be publicly consumed. Licenses need to consider pricing impacts so that producers are not priced out of the market. If pricing is too high, then the black market will continue to thrive.

There needs to be consideration given for licenses for different types of producers as well. A large producer growing thousands of plants has different regulatory needs than a craft producer making high quality small batch edibles or topical creams.

1493

A vice tax as levied on alcohol and tobacco.

1035

It would be a good idea to allow designated "smoking bars" to sell marijuana in the same way bars or restaurants are allowed to sell alcohol. I would not however recommend selling marijuana in bars or restaurant. Proper licensing and taxation would allow the products not to be too cheap and this would avoid overconsumption of the said products.

1267

Yes. Licences with appropriate taxation based on profits should be issued to any and all that meet grow standards, similar to restaurant owners meeting health standards in their establishments

1567

Yes, Home cultivation should be allowed in a legalized system. A mature plant possession limit should be in place. Licencing including a course in home cultivation with information on risks (for example structural harm of building from increased moisture, safety in handling/processing/storage, use of PPE), approval from spouse, and include a system where a concerned family member, neighbour, or friend could phone in a anonymously voice concern over someone's cultivation/behaviour and have their licence suspended until the person is deemed safe to keep the licence. Treating it much like a gun PAL. Renewal, testing, courses, and sale/purchasing of seeds are opportunities to offset costs of increased government oversight.

A limited group of licenced

1806

Licensing of the main growers for universal use so that the quality and potency of the product can be properly monitored is a must . I think home growers that for medical uses need to have more than the standard allotment of plants have a "permit" for home growth that can then be monitored for compliance.

1501

Any grower should have a licence. Should follow a program ensuring no chemical residues or toxic substances are used in the growth process. Ensure a safe and quality product goes to market.

1273

No fees for medical patients. It's a plant which has incredible medical benefits for so many conditions.

[ESRPS4] The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Are there features that you would add, or remove?

#	Response
850	<p>I believe they are appropriate, though they may need to be made more lax given the increase of scale.</p> <p>I think the current dispensary model we have in Ontario is a laughingstock though. If it's for medical purposes, it should be distributed in pharmacies, not where individuals can profiteer from selling to those who have no medical need for it.</p>

1537

They are inappropriate. They were designed by a government that hated cannabis and did its best to make the system fail.

But the Supreme Court called them out on this, making it clear that people have the right to grow their own medical cannabis. And the court will take a dim view of any regulations that clearly impinge on the rights of cannabis users in contrast with alcohol and tobacco users.

There is no logical reason to treat cannabis more strictly than tobacco or beer or wine.

Cannabis should be an

562

I think it's appropriate to have a reasonable age restriction of 19. Packaging can have labels to deter over use and minors from using it.

762

This policy/program is a complete waste of time, it is much too cumbersome and restrictive, from my experience this is much more restrictive than it is to apply and receive a restricted firearm licence, this is also a failed policy that has been ruled as unconstitutional by the Honorable Justice Phelan in February 2016.

515

These regulations all make sense for medicinal distribution/cultivation/packaging/storage of marijuana, as one would assume it would have to go through rigorous testing to be classified as medicinal.

784

Allowance for personal use production as mentioned above.

1491

Seems a bit extreme to me. Storefront dispensaries should be allowed, but must be professional and not designed to look 'cool' or 'stoner' as that will make it appealing to kids. But a low-key storefront could be the best way to safely sell marijuana to the end user, with staff knowledgeable specifically on marijuana to give good advice to buyers; as opposed to marijuana being sold in corner stores, grocery stores, liquor stores, etc where the staff may not have very good knowledge on what they're selling. As far as I know, MMPR does not allow storefront dispensaries.

343

Provided they are similar to the production and sale requirements of tobacco there is no reason to be any more rigorous.

1538

Marijuana for medical purposes should be permitted at the discretion of the individual. If prescribed by medical persons, individuals should be able to claim it as any other medical expense (or prescription medication) through private insurance plans or as part of government insurance coverage.

1310

Mail order marijuana is unreasonable. Private dispensaries are the way of the future.

Production, packaging and storage should be regulated by health canada, as the product is consumed.

1087

The strain and potency should be on the packaging, warnings and directions for edibles should be also on the packaging to help avoid over-dosing.
I agree with child-proof packaging (similiar to medication bottle packaging).

535	I would let producers design their packaging, but require that important information be available to the consumer, such as THC, CBT, strain, latin name of plant, and ingredients to ensure nothing is added to the product..
941	I cannot comment, I don't know enough on this subject
518	These are necessary but keep them reasonable. We need more than just a few producers. I would like a see maybe 2000 local producers across the country.
999	I'm not 100% familiar with these regulations first hand, but I feel that a high bar should be set for the packaging and storage of marijuana because it ensure that the product is being preserved and stored properly, as it should.
1277	strand identification as well as levels of THC and CBD should be indicated.
1422	Marijuana should be subject to appropriate testing, child-proof packaging and labelling with THC and CBD levels

839

They are appropriate, but need to be relaxed to let local people participate and to avoid 'big marihuana' production chains. You need to allow for product specific lines which only happens when you get people who care more about the product more than the bottom line, this has never happened with 'big marihuana'.

1627

The Licensed Producer system is absolutely terrible and needs to be dismantled completely. Or else needs to be blended with a dispensary system where people have access to human interaction and can physically see, touch, smell what they are buying, and get it that day. Forcing people to use a corrupt system that provides sub standard cannabis will just fuel the black market.

1329

MMPR is reasonable.

[ESRPS5] What role, if any, should existing licensed producers under the MMPR have in the new system (either in the interim or the long-term)?

#	Response
1490	Existing producers should be consulted on what works and what doesn't work when drawing up regulations for the new system.
1125	Existing licensed producers should continue to be able to produce under the new system. These producers have proven they can meet high production standards.
1194	The user should be consulted in the regulation policy creation.
432	They should be free to continue to produce medical grade marijuana under any current licences they have, and they should also be able to apply for licencing to produce marijuana under any new regulatory schemes.
992	They should be allowed to continue producing and be given time to adjust to any changes in regulation.

321

Existing licensed producers should be extended a grace period for which to come into compliance with the new regulations coming into effect.

915

They should be able to easily obtain licenses for commercial distribution, so long as they meet basic health and safety standards.

191

they don't produce the best stuff. but just free market because it is the best u can regulate but free market is what a democracy should do. just let anyone grow and sell it the price will drop you tax consumption, over indulgence. you help the people, you free the people.

805

please stop thinking weed is a bad thing.

31

The existing licensed producers should be allowed to convert to "commercial recreational producers". All product that will be sold for medicinal purposes should be more rigorously controlled than recreational products and be distributed through pharmacies in order to establish trust with patients.

1465

As stated above, if the system isn't broken, then we shouldn't try to fix it. producers under the MMPR have been producing the product under strict stipulations from the government for several years. Either they continue to produce the numbers that they are for exclusive medical use, or they be allowed to produce multi-tiered product, one for medical, the other for recreational.

154

Same as new players. Shouldn't be allowed unfair advantage.

1717

Any role they want. Legal product, not government job to determine which commercial operation is a success.

1212

I prefer to form a relationship with those I purchase from. I also like to be able to choose where I buy from, whether it be a small grower or a larger one depending on who is meeting my needs. I don't want the production of marijuana to be taken from the hands of those who have loved and advocated for it for so long.

1101

Medical and recreational are different markets.

76

I think the licensed producers should be involved in the new system. I think the government should provide incentive for lp's to open physical dispensaries to sell their product to the recreational or medicinal market. I like the idea of all marijuana, whether recreational or medicinal, to be grown by licensed producers. Then everything is regulated and all product is of the same quality.

170

They can sell as well. Everyone needs to be able to sell its legal

800

They should all retire and take a few years watching the true connoisseur growers, and reevaluate the garbage they were selling as medicine.

1378

Ils devraient être inclus.

356

They shouldn't have any role

Jul 18 - 22

Topline Summary Section 3 - Designing Appropriate Distribution System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1894
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	13
Total Responses			1907

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.742	1377
Female		0.227	422
Other		0.009	16
Prefer not to say		0.022	41
Total Responses			1856

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.008	14
18-25		0.216	402
26-34		0.363	675
35-44		0.224	416
45-54		0.078	146

55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say


	0.072	134
	0.017	32
	0.023	42
Total Responses		1861

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?










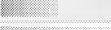



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	9
Secondary school		0.077	143
Some post-secondary		0.142	262
College, vocational or trade school		0.269	497
Undergraduate university program		0.282	521
Graduate or professional university program		0.195	360
Prefer not to say		0.03	55
Total Responses			1847

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

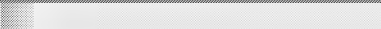

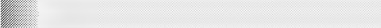

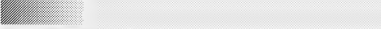

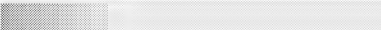

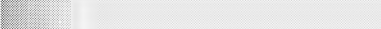
Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.181	337
British Columbia		0.179	333
Manitoba		0.032	59
New Brunswick		0.023	42
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.013	24
Northwest Territories		0.002	4
Nova Scotia		0.034	64

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.419	779
Prince Edward Island		0.006	12
Quebec		0.072	134
Saskatchewan		0.034	64
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.003	6
Total Responses			1860

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.07	123
Law enforcement professional		0.017	30
Lawyer		0.014	25
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.059	104
Researcher or academic		0.125	219
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.011	20
Indigenous person		0.026	45
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.162	284
Marijuana activist		0.096	168
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.318	558
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.506	886
Other (please specify):		0.15	263
Prefer not to say		0.096	169
Total Responses			1752

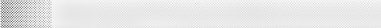

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?













Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.071	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.143	2
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.286	4
Business or Industry		0.286	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.071	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.143	2
Total Responses			14

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Large Family with similar values

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.071	1
British Columbia		0.357	5

Manitoba		0.071	1
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.357	5
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0	0
Saskatchewan		0.071	1
Yukon		0.071	1
Outside of Canada		0	0
Total Responses			14

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 14 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	CFBA - www.cannabizassociation.ca
2	Ontario POJ
3	Vapelated Vapor Lounge
4	Up! Cafe
5	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
6	Kelz Medical Services Corp
7	lkj
8	National Cannabis Assembly of Canada
9	family

10	Eye Highs Creative Inc.
11	Canna Botanicals
12	Tantalus Pharmaceuticals LTD
13	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
14	9519297 Canada Incorporated

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.929	13
I do not agree		0.071	1
Total Responses			14

[DADS1] Which distribution model makes the most sense and why?

#	Response
412	I support the introduction of storefronts (in addition to mail), so long as the establishment of retail space is well-regulated. In order to supplant the existing black market, the legal product should be relatively convenient to access for those who meet the legal requirements for purchase.
1553	Storefronts. Don't give the provincial governments the chance to slow down the process for political gain.
156	Local choice is probably the best option, as it has worked for alcohol for a long time. Storefronts would also be fine so long as their suppliers are legal. The phased-in approach is inconvenient for a consumer
1528	La vente au comptoir est selon moi plus approprié. Il est inutile d'y aller progressivement ; les gens qui en veulent y on déjà accès, souvent illégalement.

1545

Storefronts make the most sense. A phased in approach would acreate confusion and foster an environment for continued illegal sales. By creating storefronts that will be approved and ready for operation in the day of legalization it will create a hard stop to illegal and untaxed sales.

The major thrust of all of these stupid surveys is that the approach should be no different than current models for alcohol or tobacco. This is something that is ultimately an adult decision that the adults will be able to make their own choices about.

1123

I believe a mix of online and storefront distribution systems makes the most sense. Storefront because it's easier to stop those under the minimum age from purchasing and it allows individuals more of a choice with their purchases. With the online stores, you could have a larger selection than the store fronts, in addition to potentially cheaper prices.

1706

Storefronts

It should be sold in specialty stores and consumers must have a vast variety of options of products.

It should not be government monopoly (like alcohol), as this raises the costs considerably and people will go back to black market purchases.

1688

Storefront dispensaries should be maintained, with an option for online order and delivery. I believe stores provide the strongest deterrent for people buying for someone else under the legal age.

277

Store fronts

Convenience stores have no problem keeping tobacco out of reach for minors. The store fronts in Colorado & Washington are very strict to ID everyone who walks in.

Buying online is not always ideal. Many consumers would like to see the product before buying. Also the proprietor of these shops are very knowledgeable and help consumers a lot by discussing different variables.

If buying online is the only option the black market will continue to thrive.

411

Local choice.

Some people would rather support local businesses. Some will prefer to have product mailed to them if they are in rural or remote areas, or suffer from impaired mobility, etc.

The spirit of this legislation should encompass just that - consumer choice.

667

Storefronts - These exists across the country already. The infrastructure, will and efforts already exist to open and create storefronts. Anything more or less regulatory would result in a continuation of the underground market. I believe storefronts are the perfect balance since they are widely accessible, create new jobs and ultimately potentially a new industry. I see no purpose for provinces to have varying distribution systems, if anything it provides residents of various provinces varying degrees of access, creating a sort of unfairness to users across the country.

1102

Storefronts and local choice. I have traveled to places where storefronts are legal and have been blown away by the professionalism, safety and cleanliness of these vendors. It's taken seriously and allows it to move from shady street dealer to something that's not shameful or hidden. It really takes the criminal feel away from it and turns it into something that seems reasonable to do for one's health, pain mitigation or simply private enjoyment.

1524

I think the storefront model would be ideal. I would like to see this not regulated at the provincial level but rather at the federal level.

1359

Distribution should imitate what is already available in the illegal marihuana distribution or else it won't be efficient in stopping the illegal sales. If the illegal sales persist, the criminal who benefit from this will find ways to move other more profitable products on the buyers.

1466

Store fronts and online purchase make the most sense. I believe the people would much rather be able to walk into a store to make their decisions plus it opens up the ability for education on the plant and laws. Being able to walk into a store and see your selection and have someone educate you is important in the cannabis movement. Reduces risk and possibility of under age people getting their hands on it. Especall with mandatory I'D checks.

46

Storefronts and mail order with proper identification would be good as long as companies are receiving their product from a legal producer. It should also be the same across the country to avoid confusion. I also agree it should not be sold where alcohol is sold.

588

Local choice regarding storefronts combined with a nationwide mail distribution system would be the ideal solution to displace existing legally grey or illegal shops, so we should do that.

328 A combination of all three makes sense. But private citizens should also be allowed to grow their own with limits on the quantity to ensure it's for personal use.

236 Storefronts. Unless you feel that provinces shouldn't sell cigarettes and alcohol in stores, you have no reason to believe that they shouldn't also sell marijuana.

221 Le mieux serait de prendre comme modèle la ville d'Amsterdam où la vente de cannabis se fait au comptoir ainsi qu'au Colorado. Comme on le ferait dans une tabagie où à la saq.

[DADS2] To what extent is variation across provinces and territories in terms of distribution models acceptable?

#	Response
1281	Keep it the same all the way across the provinces and territories to minimize confusion.

1682	Completely acceptable, just like alcohol.
1502	None.
1464	I believe there should be a distribution model that is consistent across the country. Alcohol and tobacco are legal everywhere and easily obtainable. I believe, marijuana should have the same availability , taking into consideration whatever limitations are put in place as to who can purchase it.
1403	Ideally, it should be a Nationally regulated/ administered system. Individuals that want or need access to marijuana in conservative and/or backwards provinces will potentially suffer if each province is able to create their own rules.
228	There can be differences, but should follow federal rules for the most part
769	Keep distribution close to alcohol distribution and the variations will be minor.
1496	Keep it illegal.
1274	It is acceptable. Marijuana should be treated like alcohol.

481	What ever method of distribution thrives should be in place.
1313	Many provinces over-regulate and over-tax alcohol.
784	No variations, federally regulated.
1538	no variation - one model for the entire country.
376	Variation should be minimal.
1550	Laissez les provinces s'en charger.
1373	A national standard is the best policy as it deters "tourism" to other provinces that may have different laws. This "tourism" can lead to impaired driving and other difficulties like mini black markets.
1641	Restrictions should set at the national level. Minor variation may be acceptable, but not to the point where provinces circumvent access via draconian restrictions (such as PEI has for many years in relation to abortion access).

1574

Any variation of distribution
from province to province
should be allowed just as it is
with the alcohol industry.

384

So long as a province is fairly
giving access to it's citizens, they
should be allowed to implement
whichever system they feel
adequately meets their
provinces needs. However
drastically different models will
have realistic effects on tourism
within Canada and this should be
considered.

381

i feel that trying to maintain a
standard across the country is
reasonable, but shouldnt be
strictly enforced

[DADS3] Are there other models worthy of consideration?

#

Response

813

Unknown.

82

Amsterdam's cafe model

973

The free market, by means of INDEPENDENT storefronts and producers, will be the ONLY model to eliminate the black market. Price and quality are what matters to consumers, and too much government regulation, or a monopoly, will send users back to the black market.

Set standards and regulations, allow the provinces to enforce these, and then stand back. People do not want a "nanny state," they simply want a legal, safe and regulated system.

645

I cannot think of other models other than those mentioned

769

Anything but a monopoly, isn't it clear by now that monopolies don't work for anyone but a select few?

Canada has the chance here to stand out and be a world leader in this space.

328

No.

1126

Anywhere alcohol is sold.
Legal products do not face the
kind of scrutiny that you are
attempting to place on
marijuana.

604

If establishing regulations for a
new network of licensed, private
marijuana stores (dispensaries)
seems too challenging, selling
marijuana in the current
provincial liquor stores would be
an excellent fallback. Any
concerns about the risks of
combining the two drugs seem
silly -- people will not be
discouraged from taking two
recreational drugs together just
because they come from two
different places. In fact, if
marijuana is sold in liquor stores,
that would provide one central
location for educating people
about any risks.

Using the existing liquor sales
channels has a lot of advantages,
in that it could make use of
existing infrastructure for selling
a controlled recreational
substance. It might also help
from a tax collection standpoint.
The main drawback I see is the

134	Storefronts would provide a competitive market that but would lower costs for medical users.
1016	Order your marijuana online through licensed producers, which then have storefront locations where you can go pickup your product. Almost like ordering pizza online for pickup. I think this would work great for medical marijuana consumers.
629	Like I said, I'm addicted to chocolate. And coffee. And Ice cream. Regulate marijuana as you regulate those things.
100	No. Someone growing cannabis in their basement shouldn't be allowed to sell his unregulated product.
385	No government regulation whatsoever, would be ideal.
577	n/a
388	Dispensaries are the way to go.
925	Yes, sell it like cigarettes - that other drug that is legal.
864	The current models in the US for legal states seems to work very well.

98

Allow adults to plant, grow, and cultivate cannabis plants on their own private property for their own personal use (allow retailers to freely sell seeds).

190

I am neither for, or against, LCBO-type stores for dispensing. I believe people should be able to make their own decisions on where, what, when, and how they buy legal substances. Making it completely legal for speciality stores to sell, as well as having LCBO-type dispenseries, is the best of both worlds and I believe the most effective at deterring illegal purchasing.

862

let people grow their own without the risk of prosecution

Jul 18 - 22

Topline Summary Section 4 - Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1419
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	10
Total Responses			1429

[Gender] Gender:








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.71	983
Female		0.246	341
Other		0.012	16
Prefer not to say		0.032	45
Total Responses			1385

[Age] What is your age?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	10
18-25		0.188	261
26-34		0.358	498
35-44		0.236	329
45-54		0.085	119

55-64		0.081	113
65 or older		0.021	29
Prefer not to say		0.024	33
Total Responses			1392

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?











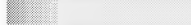


Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.004	5
Secondary school		0.06	83
Some post-secondary		0.147	203
College, vocational or trade school		0.254	351
Undergraduate university program		0.298	411
Graduate or professional university program		0.204	282
Prefer not to say		0.033	45
Total Responses			1380

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

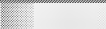

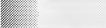
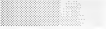





Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.182	252
British Columbia		0.169	235
Manitoba		0.035	49
New Brunswick		0.02	28
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.015	21
Northwest Territories		0.003	4
Nova Scotia		0.033	46

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.428	594
Prince Edward Island		0.004	6
Quebec		0.073	102
Saskatchewan		0.032	44
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.004	5
Total Responses			1388

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.081	105
Law enforcement professional		0.017	22
Lawyer		0.016	21
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.069	89
Researcher or academic		0.129	167
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.005	7
Indigenous person		0.021	27
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.169	219
Marijuana activist		0.068	88
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.295	383
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.487	631
Other (please specify):		0.141	183
Prefer not to say		0.113	146
Total Responses			1297




[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.2	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.3	3
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.2	2
Business or Industry		0.1	1
Activist organization/lobby group		0	0
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.2	2
Total Responses			10

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	10 individuals in a social club

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.2	2
Manitoba		0.1	1

New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
Ontario	0.5	5
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0
Yukon	0.1	1
Outside of Canada	0.1	1
Total Responses		10

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 10 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian People
2	auotsun
3	Ontario P0J
4	Cannabis Incorporated
5	C&B Group
6	Canna Botanicals
7	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
8	Edible Impressions
9	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
10	9519297 Canada Incorporated

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100	10
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			10

[EPSP1] How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana?

#	Response
---	----------

575

Having an open system will, itself, reduce the activities of the black market. I think the approach should vary according to the new system. Within an open framework, punishment should be severe for those who try to cross borders with Canadian cannabis.

391

I believe laws related to public safety in regards to marijuana may involve a person being able to adequately prove where they purchased their marijuana. This may fall under the section of labelling on packages, but for instance, marijuana must stay in its appropriately labelled container if out of the home or private residence, proving its quality and where it was produced and sold. (in this case it would be a misdemeanour to carry on oneself un-labelled or unregulated marijuana products)

578

Similar laws that exist now for
illegal producers.

491

No prison should be given to
anyone breaking these laws,
unless the laws being broken are
radical (ex: illegally selling to
children, producing without a
licence, etc.) We have seen how
over punishing marijuana
offenses can lead to uselessly
high prison populations (in the
USA) and that would overburden
taxpayers.

1244

Laws should punish those who
deal illegally with heavy fines but
options to work for legal
dispensaries and shops in order
to facilitate the change in the
zeitgeist toward legal marijuana.

58

The Cannabis market should work and look like the beer and wine market.

Large growers and small vineyards can sell to dispensaries. These growers are responsible for growing, testing, labeling and quality control. Labels should be clear and state facts, levels of THC and CBD as well as an indication of if it is a Sativa, Indica, or a hybrid. Concentrates and edibles should have the same information as well as a set amount per dose as well as a set amount of doses in each package. There should be factual warnings to educate about possible harms but not made to promote the miss information that Cannabis is as detrimental as Alcohol. Youth have the internet they will research what you say and they will not believe you if you are not truthful and accurate. They youth are smart when it comes

514

Same as enforcing laws for tobacco and alcohol

195

Fines that make it unfeasible to profit from operating outside the law. Repeated offences = Jail time.

489

There will always be some amount of extralegal activity. In general, the best strategy to constrain this is exactly what we are trying to address here: providing a legal alternative with sufficient availability that criminal backed alternatives are non-competitive. Regardless "elimination" of the problem is an impossibility -- witness the failure of the so called "war on drugs" in the United States.

In terms of punishment for perpetrators of the illegal activity however, we should begin by identifying existing laws/statutes in similar areas, particularly around alcohol and tobacco. In particular, we should avoid having differences in magnitude of punishment between these areas and marijuana-related illegal activities simply because it is the "new kid on the block".

1253

Similar to those who operate outside liquor and tobacco laws -- with civil reprimands, not criminal offenses related to production and distribution. Drivers impaired by marijuana who cause harm should be held accountable in a manner similar to how drunk drivers are. Marijuana is different than alcohol in that an inexperienced user can become very impaired, while an experienced user experiences a very low level of impairment. Further, THC is reported to be detectable in the blood long after any potential impairment persists. A driver simply being found with THC in their blood does not seem to have committed a crime. A criminal act would seem to begin if a driver smokes marijuana and is impaired, breaks traffic laws, or causes other harm.

924

There are far too many people in prison already for non-violent crimes. I could go on for days about the badly needed overhaul of our prison system, but I've got a word limit here. Making a plant with few known and proven negative side effects illegal is ludicrous. The only people that belong in prison are those that are a danger to others, and imprisonment should focus on rehabilitation as opposed punishment. There's no need to throw a guy in jail because he makes shatter for his girlfriend who suffers from anxiety. I honestly can't even think of a violent crime that could be committed with marijuana. If a store is selling marijuana to minors, it should be treated like an alcohol or tobacco violation.

327

Laws similar to providing alcohol to minors or unlicensed production or sale of alcohol.

1055	Use the laws already on the books for bootleg alcohol and tobacco. Either add cannabis to them or create new laws that mimic tobacco ones.
939	Leave them alone. They provide competition for retail prices and competition drives the economy.
916	Explore what has worked in Amsterdam and implement here.
564	Laws to deal with those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana should be broadly similar to those which already exist for alcohol and tobacco. Not only have these existing legal systems proved to be largely effective, the public would justifiably see any stricter regulation of marijuana as irrational, given that marijuana is less harmful and has less potential for abuse.
1246	Just copy alcohol regulations. Stop with the cop speak. Task force should resign

1098

Punishment for cannabis related offences should not be more strict than they currently are. The restrictions used in Colorado's legalization scheme are sufficient, and should be similar to what Canada adopts.

873

Complete legalization. Not the government's place to tell me I can't put a natural plant in my body while allowing smoking, alcohol, fast food preservatives and pollutants to affect all Canadians without giving them a choice.

[EPSP2] What specific tools, training and guidelines will be most effective in supporting enforcement measures to protect public health and safety, particularly for impaired driving?

#	Response
1090	Treat it the same as alcohol.
675	unsure.

1041

With regard to alcohol, everyone knows a drunk can't drive, until they become the drunk. No amount of education can overcome this effect .

Marijuana has a far different effect and does not by-pass the education or common sense of the user. While people may feel ok to drive under its influence we should impose serious fines. Marijuana users do not become reckless and a large majority will follow any sensible law with minimal issues. Imposing fines first as opposed to criminal charges will reduce punishment costs.

Police should be consulted in every aspect of driving enforcement. Roadside suspensions and impaired charges may not need to be overhauled but it may be an opportunity for our somewhat

342

Impaired driving is currently a crime and as such we should already have the appropriate tools and procedures to combat it. I do not think marijuana being legal for sale and use has any specific impact on our ability to enforce that which is already an enforceable crime.

756

There is conflicting evidence to show that cannabis is seriously impairing for drivers. Police should focus on using impairment tests which look for impairment by any drug (or even sleepiness). Impairment tests will remove any confusion over blood levels and at which point someone is good to drive. These measures will help keep the road safe.

1087

Impaired driving is so relative with cannabis. While obviously someone inexperienced should not be driving while high, someone like myself who medicated with high potency concentrates for chronic pain, I can't barely sit in a car unless I am medicated, and drive just fine. When u medicate for pain you may have thc in your system but may operate just like someone with none in their system. Similar to pain meds, if u are not in pain they may get you high. It's subjective and a tricky question.

711

How about stop the spread of lies regarding the effects of said drug . so many people think it's worse than Alcohol because of propaganda that just isn't true for everyone ! If you are a frequent user you are no more impaired by pot than you are from a tylenol 3. unlike alcohol you don't lose motor function or the ability to think straight while "high" as you put it . but what it really comes down to is the individual , everybody is different and should be treated as such. just because I smell like weed doesn't mean I'm impaired , something the police need to learn before jumping to conclusions when pulling someone over .

8

I would like people who drive under the influence of marijuana to be treated the same as people who drive impaired from alcohol.

709

The affects on driving need to be better researched before they can charge people for driving under the influence

209

Impaired driving is a huge challenge for many products and conditions, not just alcohol or cannabis. Education is the first step in creating awareness that drugs, alcohol, distracted driving and a number of conditions can and are considered impaired. Develop a public awareness campaign to educate and enlighten Canadians that both legal and illegal drugs cause impairment. Educate Canadians that most traffic fatalities are due to impairment caused by distracted driving. Teach common sense and shared responsibility for road safety. An arbitrary number on a test, similarly to a breathalyzer is not an accurate measurement of impairment. Create and publicly disseminate a STANDARDIZED ROADSIDE SOBRIETY TEST. Provid a website where drivers can send photos or videos of suspected impaired drivers.

63

Some kind of field sobriety test. I am not well versed in this so I am not sure.

887

We need a lot of research in these areas:

- 1) How much THC concentration in an average person's blood actually causes impaired driving?
- 2) How do we create a non-intrusive (Charter compliant) method of screening suspected THC impairment?

178

Don't know about that! Consult experts.

1020

The same amount of signage as there is for Alcohol on highways. The same amount of leeway that is given to people leaving the bars drunk on the streets during the day and night should apply to marijuana smokers.

983

Roadside testing might be the only option. Investigate other means to test, but impairment can be very different for the individual. This is a tough issue to solve.

123

Being able to recognize when someone is high will be vital. But it is more important to determine if someone is _impaired_ as this is a more general, and solvable, issue. Road side testing if someone is unable to drive via various dexterity testing as was done before the breathalyzer.

513

There would need to be a good way to test as it is more difficult than blood alcohol level. Education to public about dangers.

1199

Breathalyzers that detect marijuana would be the easiest solution, training added to police academies that emphasize the symptoms of marijuana use would be best as well. Otherwise the same methods used to deter drunk driving should be sufficient. However while the laws are fresh, there will be a need for heavy advertising so the public is well informed of what they can and can't do. For front line officers, how-to hand books will be the most effective. If they have a basic understanding of symptoms, they can then detain the individual, and refer to the handbook to see if the circumstances in there intervention warrant an arrest, ticket or if the citizen is in there right to do what it is they are doing. The front line officers only need to know enough to recognize that an offence has

755	<p>Treat it like alcohol and teach it in schools as part of a drug awareness program. Awareness of the risks and limitations at a young age will help strengthen the legal use and perspective of the people</p> <p>No one should drive under the influence so that needs to be harsh.</p>
-----	--

156	<p>A scientifically accurate marijuana/THC breathalyzer is the key to holding impaired drivers to the law. Harm reduction training for police officers is also highly recommended.</p>
-----	--

[EPSP3] Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any publicly-accessible spaces outside the home? Under what conditions and circumstances?

#	Response
649	<p>Bars, restaurants, private clubs, and all manner of venues for special events are licensed for the consumption of alcohol. Marijuana should be no different.</p>

289

Same as cigarettes. People should be able to walk along the street or on a nature trail and smoke a joint without fear of prosecution. But they should not be allowed in a business unless the business explicitly states it is welcome in their establishment.

364

If it is inhaled then it must be limited to licensed establishments which allow this only!

536

If smoked , anywhere that allows smoking should also allow the use of smoked Cannabis. Same rules apply for vaping and Cannabis vapor pens. I think that edibles should be allowed to be consumed anywhere as I can posses and consume any other prescription medication in any public space. For example, the use of a 'canna cap', encapsulated Cannabis oil, taken orally like any common pain killer. To restrict this is to restrict the ability of many patients to medicate sufficiently enough in public to take part in day to day life events.

471

Yes. In general, the places where tobacco smoking is allowed (i.e. outside, away from others, in a car, in your own home, in special weed bars).

479

Absolutely.

If you can have a beer, you can find your way home safely and operate in society. The same goes with dried marijuana, and the ability for people and businesses to address concerns of over serving and transportation. If you operate an outdoor company, you should be allowed to sell products that would enhance the pleasure of your customers. If you choose to operate a closed door facility, proper ventilation and worker consent would be a great way to ensure a safe space for workers and consumers.

582

I am not sure how it would work,
but I can not imagine that the
general public would be happy
about the free use of marijuana.
I personally would be okay with
only using it in my home or yard,
but there may be specific
locations that are designated as
MJ smoking zones. I can not
imagine what type of venue that
would be.

415

Yes, absolutely. There should be places like coffee shops where people can go to buy and consume cannabis. There should be other places, like vapour lounges, where they can rent a vaporizer and consume cannabis they've purchased elsewhere, or grown themselves. Cannabis should also be allowed anywhere outdoors that tobacco would also be allowed. If I'm walking down the street and somebody is smoking a cigarette, I should be able to smoke or vape cannabis. If people treat cannabis users like junkies, why are they surprised when they act like junkies?

1319

Smoking and vaporizing should be allowed in dedicated establishments. Restaurants should be allowed to serve cannabis beverages and foods. Smoking and vaporizing in public places [besides dedicated lounges] should not be allowed.

1154

Again, this needs to be
redefined.

Consumption of a Cannabis
candy? yes

Smoking? I think smoking
Cannabis should be permitted
wherever cigarettes or pipes are
allowed to be used.

Cannabis suppositories? Sure,
use it in public if you want!

Vaping: if gaping other products
is allowed, Cannabis should be
too.

So, if it disturbs others, maybe
not. I was in Washington state
and the majority of Cannabis
was consumed as edibles.
Whether that was a candy, a
cookie, or a beverage.

718

Yes, it should be permitted to be used in public spaces. People are already legally permitted to smoke cigarettes and drink in front of their children, so I think I similar law to the one prohibiting smoking in enclosed spaces with children should be considered. It is very difficult to get high off of second hand marijuana smoke..

18

Yes it should be allowed after there has been a determination or set level to judge impairment. It is not fair to have people who use Marijuana for medical purposes be denied the ability to use their choice in medicine because they are at work. Also a zero tolerance policy for people in safety sensitive positions isn't expectable either. Even if said person will not use while at work, they should be able to use after hours and away from work. The individual should not be punished, that is why there needs to be more studies to find a set limit or guideline to determine impairment.

657

"Public" places should not be places for smoking cannabis. Possibly designated places could be explored such as "smoking areas".

550

Rules should be the same as public consumption of tobacco.

462		Cannabis consumption should be permitted anywhere the smoking of tobacco is permitted. Individuals should be allowed to ban the use of cannabis in their homes or businesses if they choose to do so.
110		it should not be allowed in the same places that alcohol is not allowed.
867		Public smoking should be treated the same for any substance that is legally consumed
126		cela devrait être comme l'alcool ni plus ni moins
370		Where public smoking is allowed.

708

Marijuana should be consumable in public. Marijuana is not a fatal drug, and our society is mature and strong enough to function with common, public usage. Smoking or eating edibles should be treated like they are in any other public space - we can eat food in public, we can smoke in public as long as it's obeying laws that already exist for cigarettes/cigars/etc. Cafés should be able to function with the express purpose of allowing users to purchase and consume edibles on site. Parks should be open spaces for users. We're not talking about a harmful drug that can have violent consequences, we're talking about an already common substance that's routinely used in public as it is.

Jul 18 - 22

Topline Summary Section 5 - Accessing Marijuana for Medical Purposes

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.992	2789
As a representative of a group or organization		0.008	23
Total Responses			2812




[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.717	1970
Female		0.252	692
Other		0.007	19
Prefer not to say		0.024	66
Total Responses			2747








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.013	36
18-25		0.233	642
26-34		0.277	763
35-44		0.206	568
45-54		0.124	341








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say








	0.103	283
	0.028	76
	0.018	49
Total Responses		2758

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	14
Secondary school		0.114	313
Some post-secondary		0.168	462
College, vocational or trade school		0.326	900
Undergraduate university program		0.198	546
Graduate or professional university program		0.148	409
Prefer not to say		0.041	113
Total Responses			2757

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?






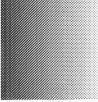



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.161	443
British Columbia		0.239	658
Manitoba		0.036	99
New Brunswick		0.024	65
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.012	34
Northwest Territories		0.002	6
Nova Scotia		0.048	133

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.341	939
Prince Edward Island		0.003	9
Quebec		0.058	160
Saskatchewan		0.041	112
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.034	94
Total Responses			2757

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.082	220
Law enforcement professional		0.014	37
Lawyer		0.011	29
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.05	134
Researcher or academic		0.102	274
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.026	70
Indigenous person		0.032	87
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.154	415
Marijuana activist		0.149	400
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.492	1324
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.481	1293
Other (please specify):		0.136	365
Prefer not to say		0.06	162
Total Responses			2689

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0.037	1
Healthcare association or organization		0.074	2
Academic or research organization		0.037	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.185	5
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.185	5
Business or Industry		0.148	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.148	4
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.185	5
Total Responses			27

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice

2

MMAR license holder
(designated person production
license) who spent tens of
thousands applying for MMPR
license, built a facility to MMPR
standards, just to repeatedly
have application disapproved
based on not meeting standards,
even though we had lawyers and
consultants who reviewed the
application and said was
adequate.

3

A group of people and friends









4

Canadian association of social
workers

5

Spiritual

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your
organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.125	3
British Columbia		0.333	8
Manitoba		0.125	3
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0

Ontario	0.292	7
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0.042	1
Saskatchewan	0.042	1
Yukon	0	0
Outside of Canada	0.042	1
Total Responses		24

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 23 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society (B.C. registered - operating nationally)
2	Canadian National Medical Marijuana Association
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario POJ
5	Practitioners for Medicinal Cannabis
6	Cannabis Incorporated
7	Canna Naturals
8	CAMCD
9	CRCI
10	Grey Toque Gang
11	Confidential
12	Natural Order Health Services

13	MMPR
14	Nature's Way Organics
15	Nnia
16	Church of the Universe
17	Foundation of Cannabis Unified Standards
18	The Saakatchewan Medical Cannabis Association
19	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
20	River City Genetics
21	Coming Out of the Closet Cannabis Club
22	Cascade Cultivation Inc.
23	9519297 Canada Incorporated

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.88	22

I do not agree

Total Responses

0.12

3
25

[AMMP1] What factors should the government consider in determining if appropriate access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place?

#	Response
558	Once legalized all persons who would and should be required to procure insurance claims, receipts for CRA as proof of medical expense should require a written authorization by their family physicians. This would impact less medical and financial hardship. Home cultivation production should be a given right as if the case with wine, beer and other spirits.
1183	I'm not convinced any further actions would be required given Washington and Oregon's experiences.

763

Trois points intéressants à explorer :

- 1) un encadrement régulée de la vente
- 2) permettre la vente d'une gamme de produits diversifiées dérivées de la marijuana
- 3) s'assurer de la qualité et de la pertinence de la législation et de la réglementation encadrant le processus d'émission des autorisations par les médecins à donner des prescriptions de marijuana

En effet, je pense qu'il serait intéressant de prendre exemple sur certains de nos voisins. Par exemple, certains états américains ont mis en place des systèmes qui semblent très bien fonctionner jusqu'à présent. Cela est possible grâce à des mesures comme une vente régulée et contrôlée par l'État, ce qui permet aux patients d'acheter exactement le produit qu'il leur

1051

The government should do more testing on the efficacy of various types of marijuana products, including currently (legally) unavailable products such as "shatter", and perhaps provide DIN #s for marijuana and marijuana derivatives. My family doctor wouldn't prescribe marijuana to me (I had to get a referral), because she didn't know anything about marijuana and because it didn't have a DIN # or efficacy testing. I would've preferred to have had it prescribed to me by her, because she has been my family doctor since I was born. It would also be nice if the government formally recognized marijuana as a medicine, because as it stands, it's not a medicine even though it can have "medical purposes".

906

The government should also consider ensuring that medical marijuana is affordable for

Open market without monopolies. Patients should have the freedom to buy from a licensed producer or dispensary or grow their own medicinal cannabis.

1533	it is a NATURAL remedy for people who need it
1724	Some users really benefit from the use of medical marijuana. If removed and only a recreational market is to exist, this may price the product out of range for many qualified users. These users don't all smoke the product and large amounts are required for topical treatments, edible treatments, etc. The medical prescription service needs to be controlled and doctors better trained as to what conditions can actually benefit from the product. Currently they almost seem afraid to prescribe but it has been proven to be a very effective treatment for many conditions. For these qualified users, the product could be offered at a subsidized price through provincial drug plans.
1113	none
376	Growing at home in my garden!!!

19

Those using for medical purposes will
Always have a higher expense then recreational users. Medical rights to grow should always be allowed for medical users as it provides reasonable accommodation for those using for medical purposes to reduce costs for there treatment. Once legalization is in place medical users should have the option to produce there own or purchase from establish venders.

507

Do not put a limit on THC counts in marijuana products

379

First, ask the patient themselves. Getting a doctor to sign off on MMJ can be ridiculously difficult as they are not educated about it or just spew 50 year old propaganda when asked. Most patients have to actually pay to get a script and sick people are often poor, on a fixed income and cannot afford it. The LP system is unconstitutional; MMAR and MMPR lost 11 times to the Supreme Court since 2000.

LPs are clearly setting up for the recreationnal market and it's obvious in the sense that they offer a very poor service. Only in a dispensary can someone reach out for help and get information they need. Patients also need a variety of edible and topical products that LP cannot sell. Having to purchase online and not being able to see, smell or ask advice prior to making a choice is very bad because that's

1762

If recreational marijuana is accessible, affordable, and of high quality, I feel most medical users would see that as a vast improvement over the current system. There may be some situations where it might be desired to allow medical users who are younger than the recreational age minimum to have access, particularly those using high CBD strains to control seizures. There's also an argument for subsidizing some medical use, but there will always be some who will attempt to manipulate the system to take advantage of things like that.

1805

Kind of us needs to be in an open and free market, similar to beer and wine. To get the best out of cannabis I'm in monopoly and all the registration is definitely not the answer

997

Anyone over the age of 18 who feels they could benefit from cannabis shouldn't be able to grow or purchase the amount that they feel they require for their particular ailment without the requirement of going to a medical facility to get a prescription however for anyone under the age of 18 they should require a prescription for my medical facility.

For anyone over the age of 18 that should be just as easy to purchase Tylenol as it is to purchase cannabis, it should also be just as easy to grow cannabis is one would be to grow tomatoes.

As a country we assume and give the responsibility to those 18 years of age or older to vote in the powers that be to make changes to benefit our citizens also being 18 old enough to pay taxes old enough to purchase just about anything

81

Quality, Accessibility and availability are the biggest challenges for medical users. A system that is quick and easy to use is essential, but if the quality isn't there (and it's not) then it's pretty frustrating to participate in at all.

1783

Is the person in pain, or discomfort they would prefer to treat with marijuana rather than pills

Does the person have a history of drug distribution

1757

The only thing the government needs to consider is how much they want to tax it.

1209

Allow individuals to grow there
own

Allow individuals to grow for
others.

Allow production in the home

Allow production to be moved
from the home to a new location
when required.

Allow extra to be sold on a
graded product. If it can't be
consumed, it can be turned into
bio fuel or lotions

No tax on medical marijuana.

1469

A medical system should be in place long after legalization. Many recreational users will prefer THC only products, while medical users may want CBD only cannabis or higher than normal THC for certain things. Also, many medical users are use to 15-30% THC, and if recreational has a limit of say 18%, then medical uses would be left out and need of something else.

I believe the tax should be removed for MMPR patients as well, and a tax only on recreational use. The tax should only be removed for people with actual medical issues, not generic acute back pain.

Jul 25 - 29

Topline Summary Section 1 - Minimizing Harms of Use

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.998	17182
As a representative of a group or organization		0.002	41
Total Responses			17223

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.757	12880
Female		0.224	3808
Other		0.006	101
Prefer not to say		0.014	234
Total Responses			17023








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.017	286
18-25		0.362	6171
26-34		0.387	6608
35-44		0.141	2401
45-54		0.049	841
55-64		0.028	484










65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.009	145
	0.007	121
Total Responses		17057

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.006	102
Secondary school		0.095	1620
Some post-secondary		0.187	3182
College, vocational or trade school		0.277	4727
Undergraduate university program		0.278	4741
Graduate or professional university program		0.143	2441
Prefer not to say		0.014	243
Total Responses			17056

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.169	2878
British Columbia		0.16	2724
Manitoba		0.043	727
New Brunswick		0.022	373
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	272
Northwest Territories		0.002	28
Nova Scotia		0.038	647
Nunavut		0.001	10
Ontario		0.424	7235

Prince Edward Island		0.005	84
Quebec		0.073	1248
Saskatchewan		0.034	577
Yukon		0.001	17
Outside of Canada		0.013	228
Total Responses			17048

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.071	1109
Law enforcement professional		0.013	208
Lawyer		0.011	177
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.059	925
Researcher or academic		0.114	1775
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.005	84
Indigenous person		0.028	436
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.137	2138
Marijuana activist		0.078	1210
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.225	3516
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.513	7997
Other (please specify):		0.167	2608
Prefer not to say		0.09	1406
Total Responses			15598

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government
 Indigenous government or group
 Healthcare association or organization
 Academic or research organization
 Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit
 Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products

Business or Industry
 Activist organization/lobby group
 Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):

	0.055	3
	0.018	1
	0.055	3
	0.073	4
	0.164	9
	0.091	5
	0.164	9
	0.109	6
	0.273	15
Total Responses		55

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.154	8
British Columbia		0.192	10
Manitoba		0.038	2
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0.019	1
Nunavut		0.019	1
Ontario		0.442	23
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.096	5
Saskatchewan		0.019	1
Yukon		0.019	1

Outside of Canada


 Total Responses 0


 0
52

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 42 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	MacaqueTV
2	Canadian People
3	band
4	Ontario P0J
5	Up! Cafe
6	RCAF
7	Pharmacy
8	Rapid Fire Theatre Company
9	Chronic Pain Toronto
10	Nig
11	It's just me and my roommates
12	Farmer
13	Stronghold Data Solutions Inc.
14	SwimJet Inc
15	Lake Country Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu
16	The Conservative Party of Canada
17	Prefer not to say
18	Cannabis Canada United
19	Rastaman

20	The Real Barrie Cannabis Club
21	Yukon Youth Team
22	TEKSA
23	Adults for autonomy
24	Kelz Medical Services Corp
25	Dr.kush foundation
26	The Kootenay's Medicine Tree
27	Eurofins Experchem
28	Glacial.gold
29	AWLDM
30	Prefer not to say
31	Epilepsy Support Centre
32	Proof Cannabis Cures Cancer
33	Barrie Cannabis Club
34	Farend Natural Products
35	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
36	Church of the Universe
37	city of abbotsford
38	Government of Algeria
39	Simon Fraser University Beedie School of Business
40	Cannevert Therapeutics
41	Pieces to Pathways
42	Breakaway Addiction Services

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.848	39
I do not agree		0.152	7
Total Responses			46

[MHU1] Do you believe that these measures are appropriate to achieve the overarching objectives to minimize harms, and in particular to protect children and youth? Are there other actions which the Government should consider enacting alongside these measures?

#	Response
---	----------

275

It looks like these controls were well thought out and would be effective to eliminate a black market and protect children. I believe users should be allowed to grow their own plants for personal use as well.

7321

Nope what you recommended is good.

1068

While I don't agree with the safety measures here, I don't think you can land on the bullseye right away, and I think a gradual integration of loose rules I'd fine. I would hope to see adjustments to these regulations sooner than later though.

I would hope that drug education would adjust, and instead of demonizing the drug, like it was done in my day, and to be honest about the potential dangers of being impaired.

5977

I think that treating marijuana as a more serious substance than alcohol or cigarettes is preposterous. No further restrictions should be implemented that are not already established for alcohol or cigarettes.

I do not agree that taxation should be implemented to the degree described above. If legal prices are too high, people will continue to feed the criminal market for marijuana. Taxation should not include policing costs because marijuana is not at all a large cost to the policing system. The only reason it is a contributor at the moment is because we are busy criminalizing non-criminal marijuana users who are non-violent and usually non-disruptive.

If potency restrictions are put in

1504

As a responsible recreational user, I mostly agree with the measures outlined above. Although I do not agree with limiting sale of high potency products; we allow for sale of different concentrations of alcohol and let citizens make decisions about the types of alcohol products they consume. So why not the same for cannabis?

I fully support taxation, advertising restrictions, and minimum age. I think limits on personal possessions may make sense for a transition period, but might seem out of place in future years. 10 years from now, will anyone care if I have 10g, 100g, 1kg for my personal use?

3601

I do believe the measures provided are appropriate. I feel that marijuana should be considered within the same guidelines as cigarettes. I don't believe there should be any marketing involved. While I agree with the legalization of marijuana, I don't believe it should be glorified or marketed.

9289

Yea i believe these measures would be mostly effective at minimizing harm. I disagree with the ascertainment that increasing taxation would discourage use, as it doesn't work with alcohol, people who buy it will pay as much as they need to to get what they want. And as a result will be a tax on the poor, as the higher price will affect them disproportionately.

2855

I believe these are appropriate measures.

7398

Unreasonable restrictions on quality, the content, and availability will only make the black market stronger. This will make it easier for young people to get drugs.

If the lawful, regulated marijuana businesses are able to match dealers in quality and convenience then they will succeed. If the weed that people can buy legally is 'garbage' compared to other sources then it will be ignored and our problems will not be fixed.

Marijuana should be kept out of the hands of children and teenagers and the best way to do that is to eliminate the black market. That can only be done if the legitimate market has quality and convenience as a priority.

3838

The content does not need to be restricted. It should be up to the
I believe it should be treated similar to cigarettes and alcohol, there should be restrictions like the ones listed, an age limit being the most important.

9076

I believe that it should be sold in LCBO type stores. I have constantly heard that it is more difficult for a minor to obtain alcohol than weed. I also believe that if we are to warn consumers against consuming weed, we should not lie or exaggerate.

280

I don't believe that limiting the potency is necessary or appropriate. The harm reduction strategy needs to consider that cannabis overdosing is non-fatal. I'm permitted to purchase spirits from the LCBO, but I don't consume these in the same way that I would consume beer or wine. I would either dilute them, or consume them in smaller quantities. Likewise, marijuana concentrates are consumed differently than non-concentrated products. The main difference with this analogy is that overdosing on alcohol can be fatal, but that is not the case with cannabis.

There are many other common household products that are far more dangerous to children than cannabis, such as medications from the pharmacy, or cleaning products. We don't prohibit these products, we simply try to

1004

I believe guidelines are appropriate.

7386

yes

8417

For the most part, yes. I believe that marijuana should be controlled in a similar fashion to that of alcohol or tobacco with minimum age requirements and marketing restrictions.

Regarding maximum potency, I believe that limiting the percentage of THC is a taking narrow view on the problem. The effect of marijuana is more complex than can be measured by inspecting only the THC percentage. Beyond THC, there are dozens of other cannabinoids in marijuana, such as CBD, which is also common. Some of these cannabinoids produce effects on the mind, and others produce effects on the body. If only the THC percentage is regulated, a loophole is opened whereby producers could create strains that are lower in THC but high in other cannabinoids.

9465

ultimately, yes. I'm just worried that the restrictions will be too heavy and still leave room for the "black market" which in my mind is the enemy here. Trying to take revenue away from the "bad guys".

3047

I agree with the measures above.

1. Age requirements are a good idea, and an effective method of control. As has been shown in Colorado - teenage use is down since the legalization of Marijuana.

2. Minimizing marketing is of benefit - those who are familiar with the benefits do not need to be marketed to. The only marketing should be done on medicinal level.

3. Taxation is welcomed and needed to help create harm reduction problems.

4. There is zero evidence of harm in higher amounts, and the toxicity of higher percentages have no affect as to the dangers of use. This idea seems propagated by misinformation.

7. availability in person is extremely important for many

5893

We should reinvest how were teaching youths about drugs. Less vague statements ala the "This is your brain on drugs" campaign, but focus on something of more substance.

I think we need to develop some form of non-invasive roadside test to ensure people aren't driving under the influence.

5460

I agree with the restrictions for purchasing to help protect minors from damaging effects

[MHU2] What are your views on the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana? Should the minimum age be consistent across Canada, or is it acceptable that there be variation amongst provinces and territories?

#

Response

1376

It may be important to set age restrictions federally to ensure a unified stance on marijuana. Otherwise, some conservative provinces may put barriers up for petty reasons

8147

I believe federal law should dictate the appropriate age, and that medical research on age-appropriateness should be used as a guideline to determine it.

5637

The same as drinking age for that province.

14241

25

554

I think the minimum age of 21 is a good age, this way you are limiting the access of marijuana to young teenagers to protect their growing brains. I do think 25 is too old for a minimum age because kids would just try to get it anyway on the black market or through older friends/family. At least at 21, its not that long of a wait so a lot of kids might wait to try it, whereas if its 25, kids might even try marijuana earlier (in their teenage years) because 25 seems so far away to them. I think it should be regulated as one consistent minimum age across all provinces and territories, just to keep it at 21. If some provinces wanted it to be lower, such as 18, I would be worried about how this would affect young peoples' health.

14741

I believe there should be a minimum age to make a purchase. I also think it should be the age of majority in most provinces, that being 18.

1302

Yes, and it should be 21.

10030

In an ideal world, if the science indicates that marijuana can hinder the development of the brain if used before the age of 25 then we should follow this information and make the minimum age 25 for purchasing and possessing marijuana. But people under the age of 25 will still find a way to access marijuana just like how teenagers under the legal drinking age can easily access alcohol. I believe we should set the minimum age at an age where we consider someone as an adult, the voting age. The most we can do as a nation is educate the youth about the risks of marijuana and alcohol and to let them make their own decisions as long as they understand the risks. We need to educate them not through boring 90s-00s videos that my generation was presented with in a classroom, but with updated

2535	It would make sense to have a federal minimum (e.g. 18 or preferably 21) and at the same time let provinces/territories decide whether to impose a higher minimum in their jurisdiction (e.g. 25).
6819	I think it should be consistent with the legal drinking age amongst out provinces and territories.
4386	Same age across Canada, too many times you'll see teens crossing a provincial border and getting alcohol.
5708	I would like it to be higher than the alcohol age, perhaps 21. I also think it should be Canada wide.
4289	Age limit should be 18. I don't really care if it is varied among different provinces but 18 seems right as they will be able to get it elsewhere easily if not.
11775	The age should be consistent across the country and 25 is too high.
5431	I think the minimum age should be the same as the drinking age.

1683

I think a consistent, federal level age minimum should be imposed (19 years of age)

1720

I feel the minimum age for purchasing marijuana should be consistent with the minimum age for purchasing alcohol in each province.

11696

I believe marijuana should be regulated, in this sense, at the provincial level. If someone in Ontario such as myself can choose to join the military and risk my life in overseas conflicts at 18, choose to consume cancer causing cigarettes or alcohol at 19, marijuana should be no different. We should not be infantilizing young adults by restricting their access to legal substances. Alcohol and drunkenness can cause damage to organs, such as the brain and liver, yet the stigma and laws attached recognize an age at which risk should be left to be calculated by the individual. The age should be consistent with each province's minimum age for purchasing alcohol and/or cigarettes.

13145

You should not restrict marijuana to someone who could legally buy alcohol instead. This would be stupid.

11710

If alcohol can vary in minimum age across provinces, then provinces should also be in control of the legal age to purchase and possess marijuana. The minimum age for marijuana should never be lower than the minimum age to purchase alcohol.

Jul 25 - 29

Topline Summary Section 2 - Establishing Safe Responsible Production System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.995	2255
As a representative of a group or organization		0.005	12
Total Responses			2267




[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.736	1622
Female		0.23	507
Other		0.01	23
Prefer not to say		0.023	51
Total Responses			2203








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	15
18-25		0.212	468
26-34		0.36	795
35-44		0.211	466
45-54		0.095	209








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.08	176
	0.019	43
	0.016	36
Total Responses		2208

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?








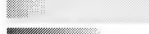
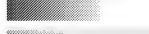




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	6
Secondary school		0.067	148
Some post-secondary		0.147	323
College, vocational or trade school		0.274	601
Undergraduate university program		0.286	628
Graduate or professional university program		0.194	426
Prefer not to say		0.029	63
Total Responses			2195

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

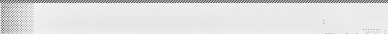



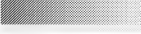




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.183	405
British Columbia		0.181	400
Manitoba		0.034	75
New Brunswick		0.019	41
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	35
Northwest Territories		0.002	5
Nova Scotia		0.036	80

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.401	887
Prince Edward Island		0.005	11
Quebec		0.081	179
Saskatchewan		0.034	76
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.005	12
Total Responses			2211

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.063	130
Law enforcement professional		0.012	25
Lawyer		0.018	37
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.069	144
Researcher or academic		0.135	281
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.011	22
Indigenous person		0.021	43
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.165	343
Marijuana activist		0.088	183
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.338	703
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.499	1036
Other (please specify):		0.147	306
Prefer not to say		0.089	184
Total Responses			2077




[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0	0
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.333	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.083	1
Business or Industry		0.333	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.083	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.167	2
Total Responses			12

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Religious organization

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.25	3
Manitoba		0	0

New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
Ontario	0.5	6
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0.083	1
Saskatchewan	0	0
Yukon	0.083	1
Outside of Canada	0.083	1
Total Responses		12

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 12 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Syro Farms
2	Canadian People
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario POJ
5	Dispensary
6	Up ! Cafe
7	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
8	Canna Botanicals
9	National Drug Prevention Alliance

10

Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis
Partners Society



11

Church of the Universe

12

Peloton Pharmaceuticals Inc.

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100	12
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			12

[ESRPS1] What are your views on the most appropriate production model? Which production model would best meet consumer demand while ensuring that public health and safety objectives are achievable? What level and type of regulation is needed for producers?

#

1715

Response

Licensed producers who compete with community (MMAR) growers. Each have a specific license based on square footage of their farm. Processors and makers of extracts with processor's license. Distributors (wholesale and retail) with their specific license.

Regulations required are testing of product for contaminants and potency.

Display of contents on packaging. Packaging which is not designed to appeal to minors.

Child proof packaging.

316

Production of marijuana should be done by private groups or companies that are government licensed and monitored. This will ensure the product meets public health and safety objectives while also offering variation in the market.

1636

For production i am a believer in grow houses and smaller operations which are less vulberable to corruption and crappy quality.

1858

There needs to be consistency in the drug industry. Alcohol is considerably more associated with marijuana than pharmaceuticals are. As such, the alcohol model is the best system to proceed with.

347

any production system and associated controls for recreational use should be consistent with that for recreational alcohol. That includes production at home or through commercial retail businesses for helping people make their own wine or beer.

For medical use, controls should be tighter given the concentration of THC should be more tightly controlled to ensure appropriate dosage for people who are not interested in recreational use (a buzz), but need a specific dose for symptom relief.

77

Home cultivation as well as commercial production should be allowed. Establish limits on the amount produced at home. Do not restrict the % of THC in the product, either for home production or commercial production.

101

The private sector model seems like the best solution as long as you stay away from schemes which artificially limit supply such as how some municipalities limit the supply of taxi licenses or how dairy quota is distributed. The license to manufacture should not be worth more than the product being manufactured, so as long as someone is willing to pay the licensing fee and can comply with regulations then let it be a free market.

1541

Cannabis is a plant. If I want to grow a tomatoe and sell it to my neighbor, I can. If I want to go to a farmers market and sell my tomatoe, I can.

Cannabis should be the same. The onus for quality control is already built in to the producer consumer dynamic. If companies want to grow sell and market cannabis, they should be allowed. There should be no restriction on who can produce, sell or distribute cannabis. A natural system of social control will emerge regarding quality through consensus of consumers.

1272

Competition. As with most products, marijuana will require lots of competition. Similar to alcohol producers, marijuana will require significant private investment to take off. That said, no one like a monopoly. I'd never drink beer again if my only options were Coors Lite and Budweiser.

Modelling the marijuana system in a similar way to alcohol production would be the best bet. Currently, we have access to numerous craft and local producers, as well as the big names that provide high volume (if somewhat poor quality) alcohols.

Set some reasonable limits on THC content and growing facility conditions for health and safety, then let the market figure it out.

1199

It should be as readily available as alcohol is, for personal use.

28

Un système qui permet un
contrôle strict du cannabis
médical (élément actif visé selon
l'effet voulu, qualité,
approvisionnement) tel que celui
en place actuellement, en
continuant l'amélioration
permanente du système.

785

Regulated private model.
Traceable product (place of
production, batch, soil additives
used, etc.)

263

Private sector production with
appropriate government
oversight with provisions for
those who can do so sadly to
grow their own.

228

Mixed approach allow for
limited commercial production
to meet market demands but
also allow for personal
cultivation

1795

I would like to see farm producing 100% organic crops using crops not altered to make them more potent as is often the case with today's newer strains. I do not believe it is necessary to breed plants with such high THC levels that the product is dangerous to consumers. Each producer should be screened, have a criminal record check done, preferably have an education in horticulture or at the very least have experience in the production of marijuana. Each facility should be on an acreage appropriate for production, not in industrial areas in in residential neighbourhoods. The property should be properly fenced and cross fenced for outdoor production along with guard dogs and proper security to ensure people intent on theft cannot succeed. Each building should be properly constructed,

437

The most appropriate production model should be one that provides the best and safest product. Regulations regarding reliability of products are of the utmost importance.

282

We do not need another liquor corp. We should not allow monopolization, this hurts patients and recreational users alike. The industry should also be regulated by the government and health care professionals and scientists who are familiar with the field in order to provide proper feedback.

1274

Private owned dispensaries strictly for Marijuana regulated by a government taskforce. No association with tobacco or alcohol.

771

I think private production companies with a clear regulatory framework is the best way to bring quality, safe product to market. Commercial cannabis production should be approached with the same level of cleanliness and regulation as we would see at any commercial food facility. There should also be batch testing for THC and CBD content.

545 Organic farming regulation,
greenhouse production by
private, regulated producers
seems like the best option to me

[ESRPS2] To what extent, if any, should home cultivation be
allowed in a legalized system? What, if any, government
oversight should be put in place?

#	Response
635	I have no informed opinion to offer.
1538	Personal cultivation should be legal, industrial production should be legal, production should not be restricted to large corporations. Alcohol allows for self brewing should be extended to this as well.

1563

Home cultivation should be allowed provided it is for private use and not for sale, and that it is done either on property owned by the cultivator or with permission from the owner of the property. There is no justification to ban the small scale home cultivation of marijuana when many people make their own wine or beer at home without significant harm.

1983

Home cultivation should be allowed for personal consumption. As long as there is no resale allowed without a license, I see no need for a limit on personal production, but if you want to set an arbitrary one, maybe 5 budding plants at any one time? Personal production is impractical to regulate, so the goal of the corporate producers should be to provide an acceptable product at a low enough price that home cultivation is too much hassle and the product quality too unreliable for most users to bother with. In this way it will regulate itself. People's vegetable gardens don't put grocery stores out of business, and neither do home brewers put breweries out of business.

1518

Home cultivation should be

1650

It should be freely allowed for personal use.

Sale would not allowed, again just like with home brewing.

Limits on plant numbers are a reasonable restriction to avoid commercial size "personal grows" but then again they have been hard to control under prohibition. Supply will need to be controlled more from a quality level to create differentiation and superiority of commercial products. Hobbyists should be allowed to grow, and if they have a good product, look at starting a small commercial grow and promote quality in this way. It is the same effect we are seeing in the micro/craft brew industry. Foster small businesses to keep growth organic and avoid the brewery industry model leading to mergers until there are only a couple suppliers left.

66

As someone living on public disability, I cannot afford the private system. With requirements for a credit card, monthly orders, shipping charges....I can't afford it. A plant.

PLEASE allow for home cultivation by those with a prescription. Or provide coverage under the drug formulary. And don't you dare put a tax on my prescription. It is the ONLY way folks who really need the medicine to get it.

Otherwise, for the poor of this country who require cannabis, there is nothing to do but break the law or suffer.

1073

At home growing should be allowed only for personal use or to be given away free of charge. Though due to possible neighborhood complaints restriction on the number of plants should be in place and possibly the type just to minimize smell.

1583

Allowing individuals to grow their own is important. No limits on quantity of plants or amount of personal product but strict enforcement of laws against selling without licensing and inspected facilities. Possibly require personal indoor grow rooms to be up to building code and signed off by a licensed electrician.

1333

I think the government should overlook everything.

2149

In the case of home cultivation, the limitation to 2-3 indoor plants when using soil, or 6-8 when using a hydroponic system. Government oversight will prove difficult, however, as it is now if it is suspected that a homeowner is surpassing the limits, or involved in distribution then the authorities can seek the appropriate warrant to investigate. It is easier in the case of renters, as the landlords can simply give notice of intent to inspect property.

2010

NONE WHATSOEVER...

990	Home cultivation should be legal, but limited to a certain number of plants just to ensure that people aren't planning to distribute their own. However, the government shouldn't be out to get people growing too much in their own homes, as that would be an invasion of privacy.
2060	Any one who wants to cultivate at home should be allowed. Bill Blair is wrong it is just like growing tomatoes.
109	Home cultivation up to 6 plants should be allowed in a legalized system.
2087	Up to 5 plants for home cultivation for personal use, minimal gov't oversight.
842	I believe home cultivation for personal use should be legal. I could see limits to the number of indoor plants allowed though.

658

Home-grown cannabis has less potential for actual (as opposed to political) harm than homebrew ale, so I really can't see why there need be any more regulation. Yes, occasionally a home grower will give some away or even sell it, perhaps to children. The latter (selling to children) should of course be absolutely illegal, as it is for homebrew. Since *this* crime is causing actual harm, the penalties should be strict.

How often does this happen?
Teens will happily avail themselves of anything even rumoured to be an intoxicant, quite indiscriminately, but we seldom hear anymore about bootleggers making bathtub gin to sell to them. Why? Because it just isn't profitable enough. THIS is the goal you should be setting yourselves.

Alcohol and tobacco are legal for individuals to produce without regulatory oversight, although there are (high) limits. Outdoor growing of marijuana is totally non-problematic. Indoor growing involves more potentially problematic considerations.

The consultation document should not allude to the problems imagined by the previous government, which have been shown in court to be unrealistic. If legal marijuana is sufficient in supply and reasonable in price, home growing will be a hobby activity. Large, illegal and unsafe production sites should be eliminated by legalisation.

People growing legally, at home, will not be producing industrial-sized lots of product, and there will be correspondingly less risk to the public. Dangers of fire or mold are largely the result of

1605

I fully support personal use home grown production. Having the choice to avoid a consumer consumption model goes a long way towards reducing our footprint on the planet. Making beer and wine are similar models. 6 plants should be enough to keep most individuals satisfied. More could require a growers license

[ESRPS3] Should a system of licensing or other fees be introduced?

#

Response

774

A fee to further the research into marijuana, and a fee to help people that need rehabilitation services due to becoming addicted to it. As for licensing, I believe the growers who supply the dispensaries or the dispensaries themselves should also have some sort of license fee to also help cover the costs of education, research and rehabilitation. A lot of the covering of costs should be coming from the producers and dispensaries, while only a small portion should be put on the consumers.

296

I do not see the justification for this. Taxation of the product should be sufficient to cover administrative costs that arise from regulating the industry.

47

No, as all production and distribution should be federally controlled.

2019

Depending on what the fees are for and the price they may be appropriate to implement. However if you over tax, over fee and over regulate the Cannabis industry will just go back to the black market where it has flourished for decades and decades.

1935

Sure, same ones used for food and alcohol production. Stop trying to make this harder than required. Canadians already consume an estimated 7 billion in marijuana annually, this is not a new market.

396

There should be a minimal licensing fee, but it should be collected only to cover administrative costs, and should be no more onerous than that collected from entrepreneurs starting, say, a brewery or an energy drink company.

2033	<p>The current system of licencing (MMAR) is a complete failure. The most recent licencing and requirements by the Harper government were probably as close as possible to a reasonable working solution.</p> <p>Again, appropriate oversight.</p> <p>I firmly believe that NO licences be issued for any production facility in a strata situation - under any circumstances.</p>
1771	<p>Licensing the home-growing of marijuana would be an unnecessary and unwarranted intrusion into the private affairs of citizens. Licensing private-sector producers is another matter. These should be licensed and regulated.</p>
738 239	<p>Non !</p> <p>Production facilities should be licensed both federally and provincially. The Retail distribution outlets should be licensed provincially.</p>
1520	<p>Yes</p>

588

Yes, licensing and fees should
apply to growers and sellers.

66

1202

Definitely!

I have never met *anyone* who
ingests 17 grams of cannabis
each and every day. Perhaps
certain medical conditions might
require that level of dosage; 3 to
5 grams a day would be
considered quite heavy usage in
my circles.. Allowing people to
grow that quantity is likely to
encourage the illicit sale of
excess product. But fees should
be applied to commercial sellers
only; growing for personal use
should not be taxed or licensed,
just as with wine. Just as there
are large fines for selling your
home-made wine, there should
be heavy fines for selling
unlicensed cannabis products.

1664		No there is zero reason for this. This will make it harder for people with low income to acces their Medical plant, mainly veterans who need it for PTSD and outhur medical issues. There is no licensing for production of alcohol for personal use and I believe it should be the same. To do otherwise is hypocritical
1498		You are over regulating this - NO Fees No License
164		In my view, there should be some sort of license required in order to sell it as a good to other people in the same way that you need an permit in order to sell alcohol.
1156		If I do not have to license the beer/wine I brew and drink myself I should not have to license any marijuana I would grow and smoke myself.
1288		Yes, all growers should be required to purchase a license, and pay a yearly fee. The money from this yearly fee will go towards paying the inspectors and lab testing to ensure that they are following the rules.

367

There should be a system of licensing to maintain oversight on producers and retailers. Unlicensed producers or consumers should be prosecuted under the law. However, fees should be minimal - they should just cover administrative costs associated with the licensing of the business. Income from the industry should come through taxation.

[ESRPS4] The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Are there features that you would add, or remove?

#

Response

1035

Yes. Child proof and pet proof packaging should be mandatory for all marijuana products.

1045

They seem to be working fine .

1838

Licensed producers should have to meet quality standards, like for food.

Labelling with THC and CBD ratios should be optional... I like it, and would choose a vendor who offers that, but I don't think it should be necessary.

I do think edibles should be very strictly controlled packaging wise... It's so easy to overdose or eat the wrong thing.

310

I am not familiar enough to make any informed input. I would like to see clearly labeled thc content on product being sold, both edibles and otherwise.

1282

Too much regulation and security is expensive. These producers are not very competitive as a result. They should be deregulated and incorporated into the new system.

980

Can't comment

224

Regulations should be the same as for any vegetables.

740

Rigorous requirements seem like a good idea. Childproofing is important; the other important factor is labeling, which should be very clear and easy to understand, even for people who are borderline illiterate or who are very weak in English. It is important that the public understand the amount of THC in a product and what this means in terms of effects; it is also important for them to understand how different methods of consumption affect side effects

The current requirements are too rigorous. Provided that all commercial cannabis is produced and packaged by licensed producers in accordance with government standards, there should be no limits on production except for craft cannabis producers and distribution should be through a variety of channels, including dispensaries (dedicated to cannabis and cannabis related products only), producer sites and internet ordering with mail delivery. Cannabis should not be sold in liquor stores.

847

Packaging and storage are very important. I don't want to pretend to know the details. But I do think there should be regulations as to how marijuana can be shipped and stored, because it IS a vegetable product. I think the system should side of keeping the product safe and fresh as opposed to keeping it secure.

That said, "vigorous" requirements that make it more difficult to home producers to follow the law makes for a worse system than we could have. Perhaps "vigorous" requirements should only be for those who sell to other people.

170

Si je suis un consommateur qui produit lui-même sa marijuana, il se pourrait que je décide d'en acheter quand même à condition qu'elle soit de très bonne qualité. Je crois que les exigences à ce niveau sont assez importantes car c'est à peu près le seul intérêt que j'aurais à en acheter. Je pense que l'important au niveau de l'accès à la marijuana, c'est que la personne qui en vend sache de quoi elle parle, et que le produit qu'elle vend soit 100% réussi et qu'il donne le résultat escompté.

1215

From my understanding of them, I think they could be loosened if marijuana was legalized. Honestly, treat it like tobacco.

677

I agree with the requirements of the packaging and storage the MMPR has laid out for quality control. However the distribution model is not conducive to a fully legalized market. I believe it should be able to be purchased by licensed dealers and distributors such as courier services, and dispensaries that only sell licensed product to people of age.

908

I believe that strict standards should remain in place, however that consideration must be given to cost efficacy for producers and consumers therefore standards that could be relaxed while maintaining the quality of the product but decreasing the cost for all parties should be.

520

no opinion

405

These types of requirements are appropriate, as they would be for any legal recreational drug (albeit perhaps less so for cannabis, since it is a safer product than other drugs such as alcohol).

1177

As marijuana is like any product available, it must be packaged, stored, and distributed following specified requirements. This is for sanitary reasons as well as allowing the buyer to be informed with what they are purchasing.

1275

There should certainly be regulations over the production, packaging, storage, and distribution, but it should be no more stringent than the standard sets for alcohol.

1153	The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations view marijuana like some kind of highly potent and dangerous narcotic. While oversight is needed, the MMPR needs to be overhauled, treat marijuana like alcohol or cigarettes. A lower barrier to entry enables more competition, which in turn, benefits the consumer. Package marijuana in a similar manner to cigarettes, small, plain packages, without flashy branding.
1765	It should be expanded to allow for other types of marijuana beyond dried marijuana (for example, edibles).

[ESRPS5] What role, if any, should existing licensed producers under the MMPR have in the new system (either in the interim or the long-term)?

#	Response
663	They can continue to produce for product sale.

1691

The existing licensed producers should have a fair chance at a fair market. The population should have the opportunity to vote with their dollars to chose what producers they like and want to stay, and which ones they don't want to give their money to. The key of that is to not exclude anyone from the market who meets product quality requirements, and let the population decide from there.

161

Licensed producers should provide the supply of marijuana as they already have all the appropriate measures in place.

1792

Same as beer and wine. Don't wast our money trying to reinvent the wheel.

232

the licensed producers should sell some products to Canadian dispensaries operating, licensed producers clearly are not meeting the demand for even ill citizens already in Canada and with health permits both by product shortage and low quality standards etc, but LP's should still be allowed to sell to any individual without a license mail order or through their purchase at a dispensary near them if an individual chooses their cannabis over another, may the best cannabis win, maybe the LP's can move on to the local farmers market.

1468

They should be allowed to compete in the market, but have already been given such an advantageous head start that focus must be on issuing many more licenses. Barriers to entry must be lowered.

126

Any current producer should have their voice heard however I feel the big stigma is Amy larger scale home grow. Smell and safety can become a concern and inspection is way too much work.

1413

I think overall quality control standards for MMPR producers should be reviewed improved but i think these already experienced and existing growers should be incorporated into the new production license system.

251

No comment.

1562

these producers should be allowed/licensed to operate with a legalized framework for recreational or medical users.

230

They should be allowed to compete in a open marketplace. They should not have any preferential treatment

67		They should continue to issue licenses to people who should receive them. It should not be that just anyone can obtain a license to distribute because, as I mentioned earlier, safety should be our first concern.
197		None. Go back to your mammon. Leave God's plants to the free born.
561	561	They should be able to sell to the distributors.
645		Existing licensed producers under the MMPR should be given the option to join the federal public service as employees, or be shut down. Individuals could also be employed as consultants/experts for a limited time to set up the program.
1331		Should be treated the same as everyone else. As long as they're compliant with the new regs, they can continue production. Should be consulted during development phase of new regulatory framework and policy creation.
1090		Unsure.

124

i do not support the licensed producers under the current MMPR system. Their products are overpriced and mostly are of very poor quality. its also extremely difficult if not impossible to become an LP under the current system - the government seems to be dead set on only giving production rights to those with deep enough pockets to bribe and lobby their way into the system

716

The existing producers should be licensed to produce under the new system. They have facilities in place to supply a certain amount of product for the interim. Once more companies are licensed and the supply and demand balance the amount of new licences issued could be reduced to maintain that balance and insure a healthy industry.

442

The existing MMPR-licensed producers should be grandfathered into the new system, with licenses granted to them on the basis that they have already been producing cannabis legally. As I feel a licensing framework ought to be put in place, it seems logical to just allow those who have already been licensed to have the first chance to obtain their license, and to be able to do so simply by proving that they were licensed previously.

Jul 25 - 29

Topline Summary Section 3 - Designing Appropriate Distribution System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1950
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	13
Total Responses			1963



[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.742	1417
Female		0.228	436
Other		0.008	16
Prefer not to say		0.021	41
Total Responses			1910








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	14
18-25		0.212	407
26-34		0.359	687
35-44		0.225	432
45-54		0.08	153








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.076	145
	0.019	36
	0.022	42
Total Responses		1916

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

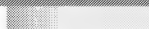




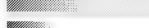

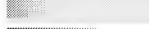

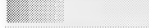



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	9
Secondary school		0.076	144
Some post-secondary		0.14	266
College, vocational or trade school		0.273	520
Undergraduate university program		0.279	531
Graduate or professional university program		0.197	375
Prefer not to say		0.03	57
Total Responses			1902

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

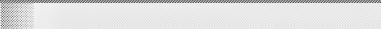

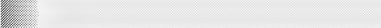

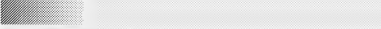

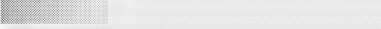

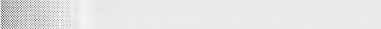
Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.181	346
British Columbia		0.179	343
Manitoba		0.032	61
New Brunswick		0.022	43
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.013	24
Northwest Territories		0.002	4
Nova Scotia		0.035	67

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.418	801
Prince Edward Island		0.006	12
Quebec		0.074	141
Saskatchewan		0.034	65
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.003	6
Total Responses			1915

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.07	127
Law enforcement professional		0.018	32
Lawyer		0.014	26
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.061	111
Researcher or academic		0.124	224
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.012	22
Indigenous person		0.025	45
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.162	293
Marijuana activist		0.095	172
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.322	582
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.504	910
Other (please specify):		0.15	270
Prefer not to say		0.095	172
Total Responses			1806

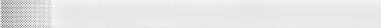

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?













Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.071	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.143	2
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.286	4
Business or Industry		0.286	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.071	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.143	2
Total Responses			14

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Large Family with similar values

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.071	1
British Columbia		0.357	5

Manitoba		0.071	1
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.357	5
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0	0
Saskatchewan		0.071	1
Yukon		0.071	1
Outside of Canada		0	0
Total Responses			14

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 14 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	CFBA - www.cannabizassociation.ca
2	Ontario POJ
3	Vapelated Vapor Lounge
4	Up! Cafe
5	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
6	Kelz Medical Services Corp
7	lkj
8	National Cannabis Assembly of Canada
9	family

10	Eye Highs Creative Inc.
11	Canna Botanicals
12	Tantalus Pharmaceuticals LTD
13	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
14	9519297 Canada Incorporated

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.929	13
I do not agree		0.071	1
Total Responses			14

[DADS1] Which distribution model makes the most sense and why?

#	Response
922	Only through government regulated dispenserries. Think "Consumer's Distributing" from the 80's or small market LCBO stores -- fill out form (with govt regulated ID) and get the product. There MUST be some kind of check and balance.
907	<p>Storefronts. One of the major benefits to legalization is the impact on organized crime. Another big impact is on the economy, especially on how beneficial it can be to current and potential small business owners. Just allowing mailed product impacts the quality of the product, but it also cuts two of the most important reasons for legalization.</p> <p>Storefronts also provide a safe atmosphere for people to discover without having to dig through content online or rely on second-hand knowledge from friends and family.</p>

694

Storefront distribution is most appropriate, as this allows for checking identification for age requirements and for consumers to view, smell, touch and possible sample products before buying. It also allows for staffing of retail outlets with knowledgeable staff as to product varieties and features. This latter point is very important. For this reason, coupling alcohol distribution with marijuana distribution is NOT appropriate. Liquor store staff have no such expertise. Further, couple sales of alcohol and marijuana is not appropriate to reduce the potential for impaired driving, as the two have compounding effects which are detrimental to safe operation of a motor vehicle.

30

Vente au comptoir

585

A mail order and storefront system makes the most sense. Any other system will be subject to 'abuse' in the sense that if a system is too restrictive (e.g. only by mail, only at a small number of licensed stores in large cities), product will simply be purchased and re-sold on the black market, thereby eliminating the possibility to tax and regulate these sales. If large amounts of marijuana can be obtained by mail, but not in a local storefront, middlemen will spring up to redistribute marijuana in accordance with local market needs, or buyers will simply return to the existing black market for convenience.

1554

I am fully in favour of retail storefronts offering a variety of dried plant and edible products. I believe that this model offers convenience and variety to users and creates local jobs. I think that this model is the best balance in terms of economy and convenience.

1704

Right now mail distribution
works for medical marijuana.
Phased in approach should work.

47

Storefronts AND couriers. Not
mail - most of us have to use
community mailboxes now
rather than door-to-door
delivery, and I don't want to
offer an incentive to anybody to
break into the mailboxes.

1175

Storefronts, because it should be
treated like tobacco. Through
mail is slow and possibly
dangerous. This restriction will
not result in lowering illicit sales.
The storefront approach will
help prevent illicit and criminal
sales.

1621

Buying it at a storefront makes
sense. It allows purchasers to be
ID'd. Restricting distribution to
mail-order is absurd.

1126

The distribution model that makes the most sense to me would be the storefront option, in keeping with the goal of aligning marijuana with alcohol. Online mail order seems to me a step in the wrong direction. It makes it feel more illicit which defeats the purpose. Alcohol does more harm to society and is freely available alongside grocery stores and other conveniences and I believe marijuana should be treated the same as alcohol. This will also help to make it less stigmatized upon legalization. Those who love their daily two glasses of wine will now have the choice to partake of marijuana instead.

1914

Mail and storefronts that are licensed and have clear limits to what products may be retailed, strict rules against minors being in the store.

662

Storefronts obviously make the most sense. There is a mail system in place that no one uses, because it is overly burdensome. The idea of trying to put the genie back in the bottle is idiotic, frankly

1233

Retail storefronts and online operators make the most sense. Using the mail is a joke. No one uses mail anymore. Storefronts are going to happen anyway. Just do it and get it over with.

741

Distribution should be done by the provincial government's retail outlets that sell alcohol. In this manner, you avoid all kinds of different retail store fronts with different standards.

91

Storefronts, in the same way that the LCBO controls distribution.

403

Storefronts.

441

I believe a combination of storefronts, delivery and mail distribution would be optimal. Not everyone is capable or mobile enough to always make it to a storefront due to disabilities so having the option for mail or home delivery would benefit those unable to move freely or are in a more remote area where access is limited.

With storefronts they should be individually owned with licenses and permits for sale and distribution. Alongside taking responsibility for not selling to minors.

688

I think specialty stores is the way to go as this would force merchants to improve on their quality to stay in business. Municipalities should be able to dictate what kind of density to have these stores through licensing. By-law enforcement can ensure the rules are being followed.

Tobacco enforcement would be a good model to follow since we're good at it.

1659

allow people choices, to grow their own(no more than 15 mature plants),or buy retail. FREEDOM of choice!

[DADS2] To what extent is variation across provinces and territories in terms of distribution models acceptable?

#

561

Response

Similar to how not all provinces have privatized liquor stores. That's about as far as variation should go.

1230

The distribution model should be consistent across the country, however provinces, territories, and municipalities should be allowed to decide factors like where storefronts can be located (for example, a certain distance from schools), age at which it can be purchased (perhaps a country-wide maximum age to purchase, but provinces can choose to lower that age if they wish), and the number of plants allowed to grow at home.

37

Variation across provinces and territories should be how and where the dispensaries should be located. I truly fear the provinces are going to choose to sell in their liquor stores so that it is just easier for them to implement. The ease of implementation should not supersede the societal benefits of separating alcohol and marijuana. If it is sold in that environment with alcohol I also fear that will convey the wrong public safety message we are trying to communicate.

1038

There should be a nationwide agreement on age limit. Otherwise, the same as tobacco or alcohol

274

I would like to see storefront distribution applied across the entire country.

1405	i personally think it is silly to have variation across provinces and territories about if storefronts or mail distributions is legal or not. Other provinces should have the ability thought to add other forms of models.
116	Adult usage across the board.
301	I think it would just be easier if this was a federal issue so I didn't have to follow 13 different sets of regulations depending on where I am.
532	I'm not familiar enough with the issues in other provinces to comment. I do feel that mail order or home growing might be a more realistic option in rural or remote communities.
566	As long as people that enjoy marijuana and it's effects are able to safely procure high quality marijuana at affordable prices from independent growers and storefronts easily and without hassle then variation is acceptable.

70

No variations period! Uniformity across the board for everybody. It will prevent cross border trafficking. It will be safer for consumers= same laws and regulations. It should be left in the hands of the federal government.

63

Selon moi, il ne devrait pas y avoir de variations entre les modèles des provinces et territoires.

580

no variation.

994

There should be no variation.

73

I believe that the distribution methods should be equal across the country. I however do not believe that the regulations should be strict and give a monopoly to only one distributor. In my opinion, the perfect system would include dispensary, liquor stores (government controlled or private), mail order (similar to how the licensed producers operate today), and personal production.

1210 Again, flexibility in methods and decision to be left with all levels of government. The safest product as possible needs to be made available while trying to eliminate the criminal element.

1225 Distribution should be common between all provinces. This should be federally mandated.

404 Should be the same accross canada

1077 I don't think that variation in regional distribution is appropriate. An adult in BC should have the same rights and freedoms as an adult in Nunavut.

581 I believe it is acceptable to an extent that it does not entirely inhibit the sales of cannabis in a province, or pose a threat to the quality or accessibility of cannabis.

[DADS3] Are there other models worthy of consideration?

#	Response
580	Make marijuana available for sale where tobacco and/or alcohol is sold
37	I do not support the liquor store or pharmacy models.
542	Cafes would be nice to include a social aspect to use. This would also be a great tourism draw.
399	Not that I can think of.
364	Pharmacies? Just have them at pharmacies. Honestly I'm terrified of the coming days that marijuana will be so easily accessible. It's okay for some but terrible on others (such as those predisposed to psychosis, like some of my family.) I know it's inevitable but damn am I worried about my own health from second hand marijuana smoke.
141	no laws at all on cannabis its not an evil plant, it want kill u, is their harms ya but not the worst and most likely you have a problem to begin with. all things taken be abused
690	None that I am aware of.
191	No comments

543

Hearing about people who currently receive it through the mail, or from dispensaries already. It seems like these methods/models could be adapted.

64

It's important that we don't overlook direct delivery. This has been the distribution model that has long been a part of our society. If we ignore it, then it will continue, so Canada will need to have rules and education around how this can be done.

This is especially important for medical patients who may have difficulty travelling. Direct delivery will allow them to have proper access. Keep in mind that mail order does not cover this since it's impossible to measure aromatic, visual or other properties of the plant over the internet.

886

I think a variety of options is a good idea to allow people to get it as they please, easier access keeps it out of the black market.

1123

Commencer par la vente dans des endroits spécialisés eg. salons spécialisés pour consommation sur place afin d'émettre des recommandations pour la distribution et la vente. Ceci favoriserait l'encadrement de la consommation de ces produits, la consommation responsable et les commerces légaux possédant un permis participeraient au respect des lois. La loi devra établir clairement les peines (au moins monétaire) pour les établissements illégaux. Il faut prioriser les moyens de freiner la vente illégale et les institutions non respectueuses des normes. Ces salons permettraient aussi d'établir une certaine restriction d'habitude chez les consommateurs. De plus, il serait plus difficile d'y accéder pour les jeunes. Des amendes salées décourageraient les

441	Utiliser les Sociétés d'état existantes pour l'alcool et la lotterie
575	In the case of things like edibles, there might be a place for "homemade" goods in farmer's market type settings that are outside the standard edibles regulations.
218	I believe storefront and mail delivery is the only acceptable distribution method.
709	Sell these products in stores like the LCBO. Keep it accessible, but not so accessible that children and teens can walk into any local shop and see it, even when not legally of age to purchase. This keeps the potential desire and curiosity to a minimum.
1006	there is no need to create a separate distribution system for this.

1107

Home grown or farm grown marijuana and related products should be available at local markets, like farm grown produce, as long as it is purchased by adults.

Sharing between home-growers should be legal.

599

Not sure.

408

no.

Jul 25 - 29

Topline Summary Section 4 - Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1472
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	10
Total Responses			1482

[Gender] Gender:








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.709	1018
Female		0.249	357
Other		0.011	16
Prefer not to say		0.031	45
Total Responses			1436

[Age] What is your age?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	10
18-25		0.183	264
26-34		0.351	507
35-44		0.238	344
45-54		0.088	127



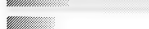


55-64		0.087	126
65 or older		0.023	33
Prefer not to say		0.023	33
Total Responses			1444

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

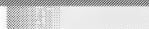




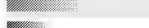

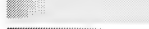





Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	5
Secondary school		0.059	84
Some post-secondary		0.145	208
College, vocational or trade school		0.26	372
Undergraduate university program		0.296	424
Graduate or professional university program		0.205	293
Prefer not to say		0.032	46
Total Responses			1432

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

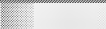

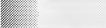
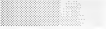





Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.179	257
British Columbia		0.172	247
Manitoba		0.038	54
New Brunswick		0.021	30
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.015	22
Northwest Territories		0.003	4
Nova Scotia		0.033	48

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.425	612
Prince Edward Island		0.004	6
Quebec		0.074	106
Saskatchewan		0.032	46
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.003	5
Total Responses			1439

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.082	110
Law enforcement professional		0.017	23
Lawyer		0.016	22
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.07	94
Researcher or academic		0.128	172
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.007	9
Indigenous person		0.02	27
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.171	230
Marijuana activist		0.067	90
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.303	408
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.487	656
Other (please specify):		0.142	191
Prefer not to say		0.11	148
Total Responses			1346




[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.2	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.3	3
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.2	2
Business or Industry		0.1	1
Activist organization/lobby group		0	0
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.2	2
Total Responses			10

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	10 individuals in a social club

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.2	2
Manitoba		0.1	1

New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
Ontario	0.5	5
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0
Yukon	0.1	1
Outside of Canada	0.1	1
Total Responses		10



[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 10 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian People
2	auotsun
3	Ontario P0J
4	Cannabis Incorporated
5	C&B Group
6	Canna Botanicals
7	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
8	Edible Impressions
9	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
10	9519297 Canada Incorporated

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		1	10
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			10

[EPSP1] How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana?

#	Response
475	Licensing is needed, much like the production, and sales of alcohol.

615

How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana? I think law enforcement agencies are a bit too militarized these days and shouldn't be too strict about producers operating outside the boundaries of the legal system.

Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any publicly-accessible spaces outside the home?

29

Lorsqu'un système légal sera mis en place, il sera approprié de punir beaucoup plus sévèrement les contrebandiers. Afin de surveiller le systèmes, je crois qu'il est important de suivre et recenser les plants et les quantités produites et livrées de chez le cultivateur jusqu'à l'achat par le consommateur. Un système contrôlé afin de se débarrasser des produits périmés devrait aussi être mis en place afin d'éviter qu'ils ne soient vendus sur le marché noir.

133

Lighter charges for purchasers for private consumption and stricter charges for growers operating and distributing outside of the legal framework, as well as making sales to children (those under the chosen legal age) stricter.

795

The regulations covering tobacco seem sufficient. Large fines for illegal sales to minors, potential prison terms for illegally addition of harmful additives.

351

103

This question is too broad for a meaningful response.

It's a plant and it's easy to grow, let anyone grow a plant or two, don't allow them to sell it (similar to home winemaking/brewing laws). This will encourage the legal producers for commercial sales to provide a quality product, discourage the black market by removing the current threat of prosecution attached to growing for personal use. If as put forward by legal producers that home growers and black market growers are of inferior quality, this should resolve happily in increase sales of commercial product. If the taxes are an issue, a homegrowing permit (with strict limits) that is easily obtained could replace that lost income.

As far as harsher penalties, etc. It's not a deadly product, it's not going to kill anyone. Fines/Jail for black market sales, a bit

678

I think the current rules around trafficking marijuana could be maintained in principle and amended to apply to those who choose to sell marijuana outside of the to-be-determined legal framework.

875

I strongly believe that driving while high is extremely dangerous and morally wrong. A lot of my peers disagree, education about the dangers of driving high need to be given to youth.

I have also had marijuana that was laced before and it was a terrible experience. Making sure prices of legal marijuana are comparable to the black market pot will prevent people using it and risking getting laced pot.

915

Not sure about this. I don't want to see growers of marijuana taken advantage of, nor do I want to see monopolies arise that limit the types and forms of marijuana available to consumers.

1017	Laws should be similar to alcohol/tobacco laws in that regard.
933	In the same way that we approach alcohol.
67	With the public interest in mind. Not economic interest groups in mind.
809	Reinforce sanctions for illegal sale. I think after some time people will prefer to buy legally or grow their own rather than engage in illegal activity.
1233	Le renforcement des lois .
977	You are going about this all wrong. Create a regulatory framework that will allow individuals to participate. The vast majority of marijuana is not produced by organized crime. It is produced by individuals with families who would like to have legitimate businesses.
1076	They could use the existing laws and adapt them to punish offenders who "color outside the lines."
274	The government currently does not enforce the ongoing laws sufficiently, and should do so.

224

Is there a need to traffic or sell if
legalization is done right?

35

better establish the boundaries
first before you talk about
punishing for the unknown.

[EPSP2] What specific tools, training and guidelines will be
most effective in supporting enforcement measures to
protect public health and safety, particularly for impaired
driving?

#

1000

Response

Testing for marijuana use as is
done with the legal limit for
alcohol is a necessity.
Technology should be developed
to ensure this is a possibility.
Impaired driving is the same
whether it is marijuana or
alcohol.

104

Same as alcohol. Maybe find a way to take a saliva test as a blood test is invasive as well as inaccurate as to the time period after consumption. To be fair, police are still trying to find a way to more effectively enforce laws amongst human beings without shooting them in certain situations.

401
903

Unknown
How do you measure how impaired someone is, I would like to know more about the technology that allows for accurate measurement

416

Having seen oral fluid testing in action, I believe that it, along with officer training, will be valuable tools in deterring illegal use.

70

It is difficult to determine impairment. A positive drug test may not mean impairment. Impairment may be determined by erratic driving or the presence of smoke. Must be actual smoke since the odor is very pungent and may linger.

151

Impaired driving is my only real concern about legalization. If it's not possible to test for sobriety without invasive measures, there should be a large number of safeguards in place to protect people suspected of driving impaired.

777

301

same as alcohol or tobacco
Evidence-based policy is key here. Driving drunk is more dangerous than driving high, and having marijuana in your system does not mean that you were high at the time of an accident. The government should be cautious in criminally charging people who may have used marijuana at some point before driving, but are not high at the time of their infraction.

748

A hand held device such as a breathalyzer should be used to test for impaired driving. The same penalties should apply to anyone found driving impaired in any way.

1118

Élaboration d'un test de dépistage du cannabis, barrage routier (au même titre que pour l'alcool) pour la vérification de l'état des conducteurs. Il est impossible cependant de penser que jamais personne ne conduira sous l'influence de cette drogue. Emphase sur la peine que peut entraîner pour un conducteur de conduire avec les facultés affaiblies.

837

Continue to screen for drunk or drugged driving as they do now. Develop accurate technology that would aid in determining if a person has too much THC to operate a motor vehicle, alongside general impairment tests (testing of motor skills).

710

I know other users claim they can drive just fine but that's hogwash. As a medical user I'd never think about driving after using my vaporizer. Hopefully they can come up with a device police can use and a limit for the amount of THC in one's system. PSA's aimed at children considering marijuana might be okay but only if cannabis stops being demonized.

565

A field sobriety test should be administrated.

1242

i dont think they should drive impaired as it puts risk's on every one even the driver driving impaired

480

There should be studies done to calculate what is cannabis Impairment. As well there should be tools in place so a Peace officer can properly measure the impairment not just the level of cannabis in ones system. Due to the stigma that is related to cannabis use a major education campaign on the benefits and side effects of cannabis are.

562

First, some unit of measure needs to be established on what constitutes a legal limit of marijuana in one's system so that an illegal limit can be set as a guideline. Once said unit is established, there needs to be an accurate way to measure said unit in the field. There probably isn't anything like that currently, but this provides an opportunity for scientific ventures for Canadians.

478

The personal health risks/harms associated with a particular drug are most usefully divided into toxicity and 'addictiveness'- that is, a drug's propensity to cause dependence. The level of risk associated with a given drug's toxicity and propensity to cause dependence is then moderated by a series of behavioral variables, and by the predispositions of the individual user. These can be described on an individual or on a population/sub-population basis. A distinction needs to be made between short term acute toxicity (for example, death following respiratory arrest from a heroin overdose) and long term chronic toxic effects (for example, death from liver cirrhosis after decades of heavy drinking). It is both possible and useful to quantify and thus rank the degree to which a particular drug will tend to be associated

490

Marijuana impaired driving is not as dangerous as alcohol and has not been a problem currently, so I don't see the need for any changes once marijuana is legalized.

204

Enforcement is not an issue with
a LEGAL substance. So none.

[EPSP3] Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any
publicly-accessible spaces outside the home? Under what
conditions and circumstances?

#

1057

Response

Yes definitely. Alcohol is much more dangerous, toxic and impairing and is widely available in a number of public-accessible spaces outside the home. I personally prefer to smoke outside the home. At the beach, in nature, not cooped up inside an artificial environment. Some perspective: tobacco is consumed outside, it is more addictive than alcohol, and has been implicated as a major human risk factor. Plenty of studies available to back this up. see
<https://www.thefix.com/content/10-hardest-addictive-drugs-to-kick7055> and
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17632677>

755

Certainly something like Amsterdam's coffee shops should be allowed. It should also be allowed at public events, possibly in specific adults-only areas like the 'beer garden' you sometimes see at outdoor concerts. Marijuana use is currently commonplace at certain types of concerts -- legalizing it generally but trying to restrict that common behaviour is doomed to fail.

This seems obvious, but if marijuana is being smoked, it should additionally be constrained by the same laws that currently restrict smoking cigarettes in public places.

1176

990

Smoke inhalation is an issue. The same rules that apply to cigarettes in public spaces should apply to marijuana to account for people who do not want to inhale the smoke.

766

I feel that following the alcohol model of bars and restaurants is acceptable.

Consumption outside of the home or the aforementioned businesses should be discouraged or deemed similar to public intoxication laws.

1421

consumption should be allowed in public areas as long as the general public is not exposed to any harmful second hand smoke. legally licensed premises such as bars are good. Parks and places with lots of families and kids, not so good.

This is going to be tough enforce and will come down to what is the norm.

For example, most people would probably agree walking down the sidewalk smoking a joint is probably not cool. However, two people having a joint on a ski lift is no big deal. Once again common sense

1118	<p>Pour les produits fumés, on n'a qu'à suivre les mêmes règles que pour le tabac.</p> <p>Pour ce qui est des produits comestibles (aliments et boissons), je ne vois pas très bien comment on peut contrôler les endroits où ils seront consommés...</p> <p>Pourtant, je prédis que d'ici quelques années, ces produits comestibles constitueront les produits de cannabis majoritairement consommés.</p>
1269	<p>bars, smoke shops, vape lounges, age limit same tobacco laws for schools</p>
306	<p>No, I think that it should be kept in home or specialty businesses (marijuana bars) the same as alcohol,</p>
1330	<p>Yes cannabis clubs should be allowed to serve customers who can consume on site. otherwise treat like tobacco.</p>

1358

There should be places that you can go to smoke a joint like Holland has cafe's that it's ok to smoke Cannabis outside of your own home. Vap bars are good and they can check for age also opens new business. Much like bars that make money selling alcohol I don't drink so I would like to have a place I can go. we're it's ok to smoke Cannabis.

447

Yes I believe that it should be able to be used anywhere outside. Like tobacco, it should be away from buildings. For example Amsterdam allows it to be used anywhere so long as you are of age and you aren't disturbing people by being in a non designated building or the great outdoors.

599

I see no problem with cannabis bars. This isn't rocket science. Cannabis is much less toxic than the legal intoxicant alcohol, so applying the same strictures to both makes sense.

1008

Marijuana should be able to be consumed in public the way that cigarettes may be consumed in public. Having cafes for marijuana consumption increases youths' awareness of marijuana consumption. Consumption in public should be discrete (vape pens or joints vs bongs and pipes)

900

Personally, I would have no problems with cafes that sell it, like in Amsterdam. I would suggest that it not be sold in places where alcohol can be bought. The combination would be bad news.

1290

209

where smokers can,
Same rules as smoking cigarettes
- outside, not on patios, not near doorways. Ask marijuana users to be considerate around others.

1344

Absolutely not. Marijuana combines the worst of smoking and alcohol, with respect to smell, second-hand smoke, people being impaired, etc. You can't smoke in bars because nobody who isn't smoking wants to deal with that, and you can't drink outside because then you'd have teenaged hooligans and alcoholics causing problems. The problems that are present both apply to weed, and it seems to me that a reasonable person considerate of the concerns of others would have to conclude that the home is the only place weed could be smoked.

1167

For recreational marijuana consumption should be limited similar to alcohol and tobacco, which is to say at home or in adult-only public locations. Medical cannabis can be given some leeway in this, but not smoked varieties. No smoking is no smoking - period.

305

Yes, it should be allowed
anywhere in public

Jul 25 - 29

Topline Summary Section 5 - Accessing Marijuana for Medical Purposes

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.991	2909
As a representative of a group or organization		0.009	25
Total Responses			2934




[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.713	2042
Female		0.257	737
Other		0.007	19
Prefer not to say		0.023	67
Total Responses			2865








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.013	37
18-25		0.228	656
26-34		0.272	782
35-44		0.206	592
45-54		0.128	368








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say








	0.107	308
	0.029	84
	0.017	49
Total Responses		2876

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?










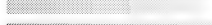



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	14
Secondary school		0.114	328
Some post-secondary		0.167	479
College, vocational or trade school		0.328	942
Undergraduate university program		0.199	573
Graduate or professional university program		0.148	426
Prefer not to say		0.04	114
Total Responses			2876

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?










Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.162	465
British Columbia		0.236	680
Manitoba		0.037	106
New Brunswick		0.025	71
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.013	37
Northwest Territories		0.002	6
Nova Scotia		0.048	137

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.339	974
Prince Edward Island		0.003	9
Quebec		0.058	168
Saskatchewan		0.043	124
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.033	94
Total Responses			2876

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.082	231
Law enforcement professional		0.015	41
Lawyer		0.011	31
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.05	141
Researcher or academic		0.101	283
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.026	74
Indigenous person		0.032	89
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.157	440
Marijuana activist		0.148	416
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.496	1393
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.477	1339
Other (please specify):		0.136	381
Prefer not to say		0.059	166
Total Responses			2806

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0.034	1
Healthcare association or organization		0.069	2
Academic or research organization		0.034	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.172	5
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.207	6
Business or Industry		0.138	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.172	5
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.172	5
Total Responses			29

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice

2

MMAR license holder
(designated person production
license) who spent tens of
thousands applying for MMPR
license, built a facility to MMPR
standards, just to repeatedly
have application disapproved
based on not meeting standards,
even though we had lawyers and
consultants who reviewed the
application and said was
adequate.

3

A group of people and friends



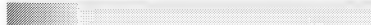



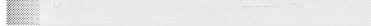

4




Canadian association of social
workers

5

Spiritual

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your
organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.115	3
British Columbia		0.308	8
Manitoba		0.115	3
New Brunswick		0.038	1
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0

Ontario		0.308	8
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.038	1
Saskatchewan		0.038	1
Yukon		0	0
Outside of Canada		0.038	1
Total Responses			26

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 25 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society (B.C. registered - operating nationally)
2	Canadian National Medical Marijuana Association
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario P0J
5	Practitioners for Medicinal Cannabis
6	Cannabis Incorporated
7	Canna Naturals
8	CAMCD
9	CRCI
10	Grey Toque Gang
11	Confidential
12	Natural Order Health Services

13	MMPR
14	Nature's Way Organics
15	Nnia
16	Church of the Universe
17	Foundation of Cannabis Unified Standards
18	The Saakatchewan Medical Cannabis Association
19	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
20	River City Genetics
21	Coming Out of the Closet Cannabis Club
22	Cascade Cultivation Inc.
23	9519297 Canada Incorporated
24	East Coast Seeds
25	Canada Medical Cannabis Growers Coop

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.889	24
I do not agree		0.111	3
Total Responses			27

[AMMP1] What factors should the government consider in determining if appropriate access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place?

#	Response
769	Cost to the patient.

998

The government should consider price, quality and availability.

If the price is too high or at least above black market prices, the government will be doing patients a disservice. People should have safe and affordable access.

If the quality is too low, or lacks diversity in strains and means of medicating (flowers, oil, edibles), that can pose an issue too. A variety of strains and methods should be available so people have access to the strain the need in the form they prefer. Finally, availability should not be so strict that it is prohibitive. People should come before profits. If Canadians can brew their own beer, then why should prohibition continue to exist by preventing people from growing their own plants. Where are the victims?

556

Low cost overhead options should be preferred.

1959

Physician involvement.
Prescription.

1033

Remove cannabis from the controlled substance act and have it regulates the same as any other plant. All medical patients should be able to grow their own as well.

811

self-identified need for marijuana based on self knowledge and experimentation

771

I think any exemption necessary should be made for those prescribed medical cannabis. Cultivation, processing (oil, wax, edible ect.) or whatever blend of cbd and thc potency that fits their specific need. I believe it should be the same for recreation users as well but I'm sure that will come up later.

1366

The governments need to acknowledge that there is a difference between the recreational user, and the medical user. And, medical users should not only have access, but the cost of their supply should be subsidized by pharmacare. Also, I do believe that minors should have access as well, regardless of age limits, when prescribed by a doctor.

1302

As it is now, medical dispensaries are not meeting a timely limit to fulfill patients needs.

1161

Can they get that strain or one very close that day?
Do that have to renew their medical document every year?

915

People should be able to grow if they want. it should be easier to get then it is now

631

Let people grow it!

2074

I think a person should be able to access medical marijuana any time they have medication for a disease that marijuana could potentially treat. For example, if my doctor gave me a prescription for T-3's, I should have the option to buy medical marijuana instead.

285

The current MMPR regulations should be molded into any new framework. Medical users should still be able to continue to access cannabis as they currently do. The cannabis should be covered under provincial health plans such as OHIP and private medical insurance like any other prescription. If patients are legally prescribed cannabis by a licensed physician they should not have to pay for it.

1969

As this need is anticipated, the best situation is to keep the present system and adopt a wait-and-see approach. As the number of cases would presumably fall over time, the situations where such a situation might arise will fall in a much narrower band and only minor further legislation would be necessary, imposing the newfound more stringent conditions.

1052

Same factors as last time. Please understand some of us need a large quantity of marijuana and at current costs it would essentially take all the money i make in a month to pay for the product I need. I would hope that the government of Canada would allow those who have a required monthly amount for lets say 300 grams or more for example to have their own grow like before. Without the personal grow those individuals including myself would be paying upwards of 3000.00 a month for their medication. That's taking into consideration that medical insurance would not cover any costs. The other option is to not let us grow BUT ONLY IF we are covered under medical insurance plans of upwards of 80% of cost. If you let me buy carrots in store for example, and you let me grow them in my garden, then the

1152

I believe that medical marijuana should be available by mail order or at the pharmacy with little or no taxation. This would be prescription by a doctor and should also include the ability to grow it for medical use. I believe that there should be fines for reselling any medical marijuana, home grown or medically supplied.

I do not believe that the potency of Marijuana should be restricted either medically or recreationally. Let the users decide the strength of product to use.

987

Any and all access should be afforded for every patient, be it dispensary or LP. It should be up to personal choice how a person obtains, processes and uses their own medicine. Restricting this in any way is restricting the right to live a life free of medical ailment and a step in furthering the consumption of harmful pharmaceutical drugs.

289

How about asking medical marijuana users instead of everybody else? Maybe they would have the best input?

2220

Factors to consider:
- those who use medical marijuana may not be physically able to grow & harvest their own plants so marijuana pharmacies are very necessary
- the pharmacies create variable strengths depending upon what ails a patient. They can manipulate both CBD and THC levels in their concoctions to best suit patient needs. This must be continued and furthered because it is fabulous but very few pharmacies exist and it is not covered by any health insurance so only wealthy patients can currently get relief and that is not the kind of society I want to live in.

Aug 1-5

Topline Summary Section 1 - Minimizing Harms of Use

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.997	17301
As a representative of a group or organization		0.003	44
Total Responses			17345

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.756	12961
Female		0.224	3842
Other		0.006	103
Prefer not to say		0.014	236
Total Responses			17142








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.017	288
18-25		0.361	6193
26-34		0.386	6636
35-44		0.141	2426
45-54		0.05	861
55-64		0.029	502










65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.009	147
	0.007	123
Total Responses		17176

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.006	104
Secondary school		0.095	1628
Some post-secondary		0.187	3204
College, vocational or trade school		0.277	4757
Undergraduate university program		0.278	4773
Graduate or professional university program		0.143	2464
Prefer not to say		0.014	245
Total Responses			17175

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.168	2890
British Columbia		0.16	2749
Manitoba		0.043	730
New Brunswick		0.022	375
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	273
Northwest Territories		0.002	34
Nova Scotia		0.038	649
Nunavut		0.001	10
Ontario		0.425	7287

Prince Edward Island		0.005	84
Quebec		0.073	1254
Saskatchewan		0.034	584
Yukon		0.001	17
Outside of Canada		0.013	230
Total Responses			17166

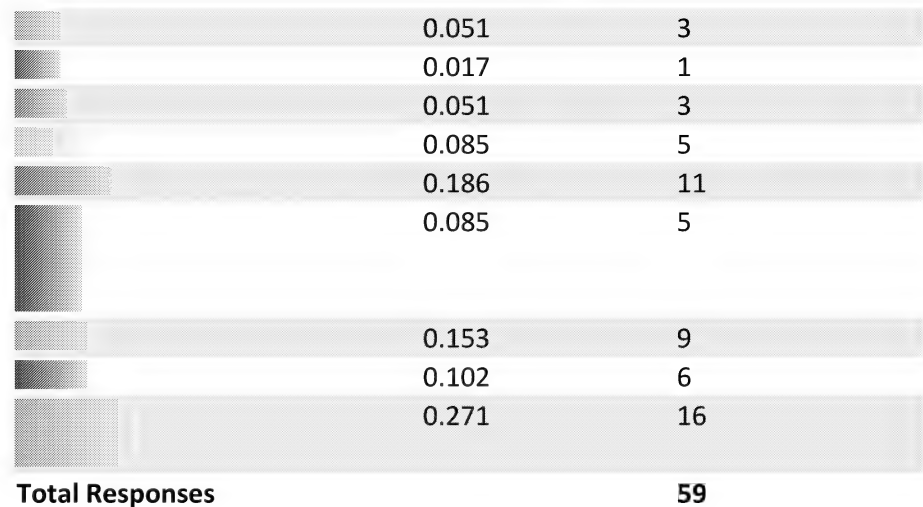
[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.071	1113
Law enforcement professional		0.013	208
Lawyer		0.011	179
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.059	933
Researcher or academic		0.114	1790
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.005	86
Indigenous person		0.028	441
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.138	2161
Marijuana activist		0.078	1226
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.227	3559
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.512	8046
Other (please specify):		0.167	2630
Prefer not to say		0.09	1417
Total Responses			15711

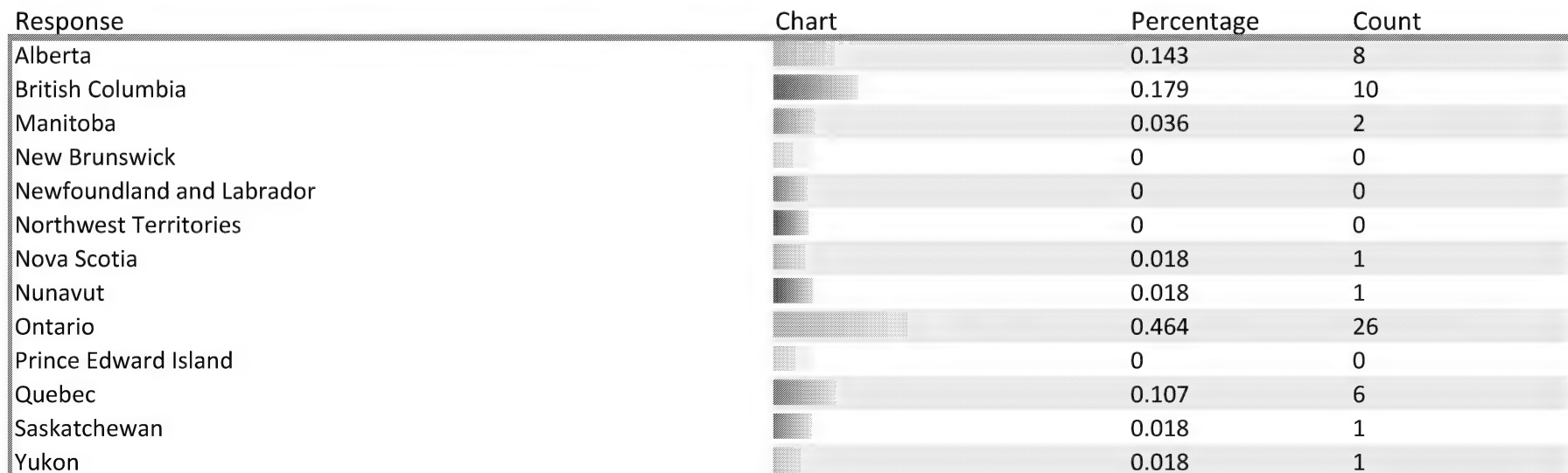
[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government
 Indigenous government or group
 Healthcare association or organization
 Academic or research organization
 Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit
 Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products



[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?



Outside of Canada


 Total Responses 0


 0
56

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 45 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	MacaqueTV
2	Canadian People
3	band
4	Ontario P0J
5	Up! Cafe
6	RCAF
7	Pharmacy
8	Rapid Fire Theatre Company
9	Chronic Pain Toronto
10	Nig
11	It's just me and my roommates
12	Farmer
13	Stronghold Data Solutions Inc.
14	SwimJet Inc
15	Lake Country Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu
16	The Conservative Party of Canada
17	Prefer not to say
18	Cannabis Canada United
19	Rastaman

20	The Real Barrie Cannabis Club
21	Yukon Youth Team
22	TEKSA
23	Adults for autonomy
24	Kelz Medical Services Corp
25	Dr.kush foundation
26	The Kootenay's Medicine Tree
27	Eurofins Experchem
28	Glacial.gold
29	AWLDM
30	Prefer not to say
31	Epilepsy Support Centre
32	Proof Cannabis Cures Cancer
33	Barrie Cannabis Club
34	Farend Natural Products
35	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
36	Church of the Universe
37	city of abbotsford
38	Government of Algeria
39	Simon Fraser University Beedie School of Business
40	Cannevert Therapeutics
41	Pieces to Pathways
42	Breakaway Addiction Services
43	i agree
44	Horizons Residents
45	LA MAISON DES JEUNES DE JONQUIÈRE

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.837	41
I do not agree		0.163	8
Total Responses			49

[MHU1] Do you believe that these measures are appropriate to achieve the overarching objectives to minimize harms, and in particular to protect children and youth? Are there other actions which the Government should consider enacting alongside these measures?

#	Response
---	----------

8922

I think that limiting the variety and potency of legal marijuana products will inevitably counteract what we are trying to achieve with legalization. If only an inferior product is available, then there will be a market for the product that the consumer wants, which will continue to sell outside the scope of government regulations. I think the best way to minimize the harms is to ensure a wide variety of products are available, and ensure consumers are educated and products are clearly labeled. Outside of that this is a personal freedom issue. If the government tries to control too much then all this is for nothing and the gangs are still in business.

10157

Yes, I think that regulations used to minimize harm of use should lie somewhere between the use of regulations with alcohol and with tobacco. Overall, I agree with all of these measures. I strongly agree that advertising marijuana should be illegal and that limitations on quantities for personal possession should definitely be enforced. I also agree that there should be limitations on where marijuana can be sold.

4909

I believe the minimum age to buy marijuana should be 21 years old. This is my personal opinion which is not based on any study or report. I agree with everything else written up there.

3169

Very briefly, have a high end concentration that is scientifically determined to be within safe parameters for the average person, treat anything above that similar to illegally distillers grain alcohol.

No limits on amounts possessed by an individual. If it can be purchased legally there should be no legal volume limit.

Taxation should be high (potentially in the 45% range) and a portion of that revenue is guaranteed to go towards educating the youth of the dangers of consuming while the brain is still developing. Zero profits go to law enforcement, more profits to rehab programs.

4284

I hope positive changes happen from this. Making retail locations discourages criminal activity as long as retail can lower prices making the sale of marijuana pointless to criminal organizations. Another benefit would be setting the minimal age for purchase. I do not believe the maximum potency is an issue, and should be the choice of the user. Alcohol is available in very high concentrations and the option is left to the consumer.

7432

Yes, I do. However, I would be careful not to veer too far into over regulation. Adults should be given the benefit to choose for themselves how much to purchase. That said there should be limits, however, there should be a wide margin for adults to purchase personal marijuana.

9715

Yes, but more research for children and youth use of CBD is needed, easier access and regulations for medical purposes.

11015

My concerns lay with taxation, THC content restrictions, and product restrictions. Taxation, obviously, because it increases the cost of the product and can make it difficult for adults to access. This could lead to individuals purchasing illicitly if it is less costly. THC content restrictions, because as adults individuals should be able to choose products which cater to their unique needs, therefore I believe there should be a wide range of THC percentages found in legal marijuana. And finally product restrictions as, similar to above, adults should be able to use products that cater to their needs. For one example, an individual who is not comfortable smoking may use an edible product.

13284

Age limits are appropriate measures that I support.

7575

Limited purchasing per person per week. 1/2 an ounce should be sufficient. Makes it less likely someone will sell their purchased marijuana to kids

5426

Disagree with measure 4, "Limits of allowable THC potency in marijuana". Accurate labeling of potency is necessary, along with warnings or a way for consumers to understand the displayed potency.

Disagree with measure 6, "Limitations on quantities for personal possession". There is no such limit on alcohol or tobacco. This is not the right way to curb illicit markets, since it might punish people who had no intent on participating in such a market, yet went over the limit for other reasons.

12121

Ces mesures sont appropriées. Le taux de THC devrait être limité à 12%

9218

There should be no limits of allowable THC potency in marijuana. Nor should taxation and price control be designed to be a deterrent. Both measures would just incentivise users to return to the black market.

1019

Most of these measures seem fine.
The portion on advertising and banning it seems hypocritical considering the current allowance for advertising alcohol.

12906

ON THE SUBJECT OF #2: I believe the current stance is logical, but would like to see marijuana see similar advertisement treatments as Alcohol, for it has been shown that Alcohol is a far more dangerous substance than Marijuana. Citation:
<https://goo.gl/IFmu7D>

ON THE SUBJECT OF #3: Taxation is great as a revenue stream but be VERY WEARY. If the taxes are set too high (similar to alcohol) then the already existing black/gray market will continue to thrive. This can already be seen with Dispensaries in Vancouver and Victoria, BC. Even though the quality of the product and establishment exceed "dealer" weed, many consumers will still use their "dealer" because of the lower costs associated with it. If the tax precedent is set too high, the community will be impacted

6087

The measures mentioned above are adequate.

4899

I agree with most of these points, age should be based on alcohol, and marketing is a very dangerous road. The only point of contention I have is the control of high potency forms, while they are most definitely a danger controlling them would lead to black market brands taking over. A pamphlet, or educational video included with these forms should curb overdoses, and as the country is excited about this I believe such pamphlets would get read.

13602

Once it's legal I doubt marijuana will still have quite the kind of allure it currently does. Giving it the same protections as cigarettes and/or alcohol seems reasonable.

7279

For the most part, yes.

6848

I believe this to be a good starting framework for the legalization of marijuana.

[MHU2] What are your views on the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana? Should the minimum age be consistent across Canada, or is it acceptable that there be variation amongst provinces and territories?

#	Response
11330	Logistically, I believe the minimum age should be consistent with the Province's minimum age to purchase alcohol. That being said, if scientific evidence supports a decrease or increase of the age I think the evidence should dictate the age. i.e. if there is a heightened risk before the brain has fully developed at 25, I would support an amendment so long as there is a demonstrated risk.
632	Same as alcohol and cigarettes. I consider both to be much worse in terms of negative health consequences.

11839

I believe that if alcohol and tobacco products are purchasable by 18 year olds, marijuana should not be any different. I feel that alcohol has the potential to do more damage to youth than marijuana.

2578

There should be a federal minimum , but allow provinces to enact laws that create a higher minimum.

2830

Should be 21 just like how the states in Colorado and Washington are doing. In fact Colorado has the smallest amount of youth pot use by providing safeguards like driver license

10343

I believe that the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana should be consistent across Canada. I also believe it should be 18 at the oldest. 18 year olds are considered legal to vote across Canada, join the military, be high school graduates, drink in many provinces, be fully licensed drivers and be legally recognized as adults. If they are legally recognized as adults they are old enough to make decisions about their well being in this regard.

With regards to medical use in young people I think that age of consent to treatment or parental consent to treatment should be the guiding force. If a young person in the eyes of their health care professionals is competent to make this treatment decision and understand the implications of the decision then they have the

11262

I believe the minimum age should be around 19 since by the time you're the age of majority you have the ability to consider the risks versus the rewards and choose whether to use marijuana accordingly. Just because it can affect you until your brain fully matures does not mean it should be restricted up until that age, since people should have the autonomy to decide for themselves by the time they are adults. It depends whether it's regulated nationally or provincially whether there is variation among provinces as far as I can tell, I assume it won't be regulated nationally so I expect some variation just like with the US.

4397

Legal purchase age should be consistent with alcohol purchase age by province.

9572

Minimum age should be consistent across Canada to avoid confusion from out of province consumers.

5532

Same as alcohol and voting. If the government considers you an adult at 18 in terms of the military or voting, it should be no different for alcohol or marijuana purchase.

705

The ability to buy marijuana should be limited to adults and therefore anyone who is 18 years or older should be able to buy and smoke it wherever they are in the country.

9702

2794

None.

I believe the age should be 21, however, I also believe the legal drinking age should be 21. If you can purchase alcohol and cigarettes at 19, then marijuana should be the same considering it is much less harmful. Actually, raise the age of purchasing cigarettes and alcohol to 25, and the age of purchasing and possessing marijuana at 21.

14581

I believe the age should be set at 25 right across Canada.

13816

It's acceptable for the provinces to choose their own age requirement, but I feel it should be no higher than 21 federally. Marijuana is safe when vaporized. I used marijuana when I was 16 years old, and I still vaporize it today at age 21. From my personal experience I have not had any noticeable issues in brain function. I think it has made me less anxious and more happy in life overall. It is certainly safe for someone at age 19.

10162

18 because if you can die for your country you should be able to indulge

12260

To be blunt, it's a double edged sword. While the Provinces and Territories should set the age requirement (minimum) to the age requirement to purchase alcohol or enter a casino, the other way the Government could go, is having a Federal age (like 18 or 19 years old, but no more than 20 years old) as the minimum age, and that way it would be easier to understand for Canadians looking to access legal marijuana. As long as the Government creates easy-to-understand, simple, but strictly monitored rules and systems, I think that the Government would have a much easier time with regards to creating the rules and systems to make marijuana legal in Canada. Strict penalties should be in place for any underage marijuana consumption. In British Columbia for example, the penalty for distributing liquor to

5885

I believe the age limit should be similar to that of Alcohol. I also believe that 18 or 19 is old enough, and 25 is redundant as many will have to resort to illegal means otherwise.

8172

I believe that the minimum age for purchasing marijuana should be 18 or 19 across Canada, because at that age you are a legal adult and should have more responsibility for your actions. From personal experience, marijuana is much easier to get than legal age-restricted drugs such as alcohol and tobacco. Alcohol is impossible to get as a 15-year old without forging an identity or paying someone to purchase it for you. Making marijuana a substance that must be purchased by someone of age will make it more difficult for us to obtain.

4347

I think it would make the most sense and be the easiest to just follow current age restrictions for alcohol in each province, though ideally this would be 18 country wide.

Aug 1-5

Topline Summary Section 2 - Establishing Safe Responsible Production System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.994	2301
As a representative of a group or organization		0.006	13
Total Responses			2314

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.736	1656
Female		0.23	518
Other		0.01	23
Prefer not to say		0.023	52
Total Responses			2249








[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	15
18-25		0.21	473
26-34		0.357	804
35-44		0.212	477
45-54		0.096	216








55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

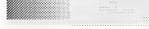
	0.082	185
	0.021	47
	0.016	37
Total Responses		2254

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?










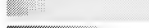



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	6
Secondary school		0.067	151
Some post-secondary		0.146	328
College, vocational or trade school		0.274	614
Undergraduate university program		0.285	638
Graduate or professional university program		0.196	439
Prefer not to say		0.029	65
Total Responses			2241

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

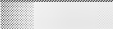

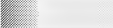






Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.182	411
British Columbia		0.181	409
Manitoba		0.034	76
New Brunswick		0.019	42
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.016	35
Northwest Territories		0.003	6
Nova Scotia		0.036	81

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.402	907
Prince Edward Island		0.005	11
Quebec		0.081	183
Saskatchewan		0.035	78
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.005	12
Total Responses			2256

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.061	130
Law enforcement professional		0.012	25
Lawyer		0.018	38
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.069	146
Researcher or academic		0.137	290
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.01	22
Indigenous person		0.02	43
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.166	353
Marijuana activist		0.089	188
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.339	720
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.496	1054
Other (please specify):		0.149	317
Prefer not to say		0.089	188
Total Responses			2123

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?













Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0	0
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.308	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.077	1
Business or Industry		0.308	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.077	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.231	3
Total Responses			13

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Religious organization
3	Group of residents in a youth emergency shelter

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.231	3

Manitoba		0	0
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.538	7
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.077	1
Saskatchewan		0	0
Yukon		0.077	1
Outside of Canada		0.077	1
Total Responses			13

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 13 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Syro Farms
2	Canadian People
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario P0J
5	Dispensary
6	Up ! Cafe
7	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
8	Canna Botanicals
9	National Drug Prevention Alliance

10	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
11	Church of the Universe
12	Peloton Pharmaceuticals Inc.
13	Horizons Youth

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.923	12
I do not agree		0.077	1
Total Responses			13

[ESRPS1] What are your views on the most appropriate production model? Which production model would best meet consumer demand while ensuring that public health and safety objectives are achievable? What level and type of regulation is needed for producers?

#

Response

1290

I think a mix of all three types, government, private, and home production is a good idea. For rural communities it may be harder to get government produced goods, unless it can be sold online and shipped, so home production and private companies could fill the gap. Having strict regulations is something I think is very important and is very much lacking in our current uncontrolled model. I am continuously hearing about people overdosing on fentanyl laced marihuana so being able to buy marihuana from a safe and trusted source is imperative. There needs to be randomized testing to ensure that the product being sold is pure and of the THC and CBD content stated.

1415

Private model would be good with an independent body determining licenses.

1749

A competitive market model, with moderate regulation similar to that of the alcohol industry.

656

Home grown by regular citizens is the best way to grow marijuana. This will create jobs (Farming, Trimming, Packing) and boost the economy for small towns. People with large backyards can make a living while employing other members of the community. The government should pay these farmers for their entire marijuana crop and distribute it from there.

1160

Allowance of independent suppliers to sell their products to consumers freely

771

I think private production companies with a clear regulatory framework is the best way to bring quality, safe product to market. Commercial cannabis production should be approached with the same level of cleanliness and regulation as we would see at any commercial food facility. There should also be batch testing for THC and CBD content.

1946

The advantages of private-sector, competitive models include the ability to regulate the quality and safety of the products in order to participate as a producer. Also, market demand and choices in a larger market (i.e. non-medical, adult use) will allow for smaller, licensed producers with specialty products at higher prices or local markets (micro-breweries) as well as producers with lower-cost, large-scale production operations. User choices will close the poor producers plus market forces will make consolidation and collaboration necessary to compete.

Regulation and inspection cost will, or should be able to, drop with improved systems and processes over time. I believe a consistent, federal level regulatory framework, similar to food safety stringency needs to

I believe that all models should be used to a certain extent. Government production mainly for medicinal users who require strict quality control of product and dosage. Privately owned production would help the economy allowing many new small businesses to develop. There should be some sort of licensing required both to produce and to sell, much like our current licensing and enforcement in place for liquor. Home cultivation is also a good option for some who may live in a remote area or simply want more control about what goes into their cannabis much like having an organic vegetable garden.

1805

if people are growing for the purpose of selling and making profit, they should be held to a certain standard by the government, like with food health and safety, and just like ethical business practices. And if you claim to be selling amazing weed, you have to back that up. Like you actually have to have high THC content. Like, for example, if someone in Canada was selling "super fast fat burning miracle diet pills" but then it turned out they were just sugar pills, they'd be in some serious poop for making. False advertising claims, fraud isn't it? So they should have to submit product for random tests. OR you should do it like you alcohol, although that may be a provincial thing, I should have research a bit more, but I swear I'm smart and my opinion should count. So basically people who are selling for profit should be

1964

Commercial growers should be regulated by a bureaucracy that has actual experience regulating agriculture and should face regulations similar to those made for wheat or tomatoes. This bureaucracy should be testing for spores and illegal pesticides.

Those producing derivative products like oils should also be regulated, but mostly to test for potentially dangerous impurities that could come from a bad refining process.

1924

Hopefully legalization will make marijuana no more attractive than alcohol or tobacco are now. Tobacco fields today are not especially plagued with midnight raids, but warehouses full of packaged cigarettes do probably require meaningful security. Similarly, beer requires bonded storage, but most breweries offer guided tours to the public, which don't feel like walking through Fort Knox.

If cannabis is different, it's probably a sign the price is set too high to have stopped the black market.

As far as pesticide and herbicide regulations, treating cannabis similarly to any other agricultural product for human consumption seems reasonable. If a product is safe to be sprayed on tobacco leaves, it should be safe to spray on cannabis

957

I agree that there should be government-regulated private sector production.

367

Private sector production and sales would encourage diversity of products through competition. A wholly public sector model would be ineffective at meeting consumer demand, in my opinion. There would have to be labeling requirements for active ingredients (THC) but also for additives. Regulations would have to be in place to limit the percentage of active ingredients, additives, and the types of additives would be allowed.

680

I think a similar model to the one currently in practice for the production of alcohol would meet both the demands for government oversight but also allow for market competition for pricing and strain choice. Individual business would have to apply for a license and meet certain standards. Currently illegal dispensaries are filling this demand. Is there no way to integrate them into the legal system? Provide a list of legal and medical requirements like age of sale and THC/CBD content of product of the product and the current dispensaries can either choose to accept or get out of the business.

1793

Like the idea of private growers allowed with supervision and oversight.

1938

I'm satisfied with the production, the practices and packaging and labelling that I have found with the legal product that I purchase for medical marijuana. What needs changing?

1550

Production model -- a blended system, which permits both private-sector production, licenced by government, as well as home production

689

I would like to see production and distribution handled by small licensed and regulated dispensaries to maintain a fair and competitive industry (unlike the Canadian telecom industry).

945

I feel that the people currently producing marijuana products for medical purposes have the most expertise and should continue to produce and dispense the products. They are the people most knowledgeable to guide consumers as to what form, strain would work best for their illness. Pharmacies do not have this expertise and only want in because of the dollar value. They paint a pretty picture about why they should be involved for "safety" reasons etc., but truly do not have that interest at the forefront or their drugs would be safer without the sometimes fatal side affects.

1261

Full Decimalization , Fully
Licensed Growing facilities , Age
18 to Use , Expunging of all
Criminal Records relating to
Marijuana

[ESRPS2] To what extent, if any, should home cultivation be allowed in a legalized system? What, if any, government oversight should be put in place?

#

981

Response

Individuals should be allowed to grow a limited number of plants at there homes. This seems most similar to our current laws on alcohol which allow a variety of products that vary in price an quality while at the same time allowing amateurs to brew beer or make wine in the comfort of their own home. Government oversight should be limited to similar measures for alcohol production at home: nothing past a certain percent of THC, no profiting from your production, a limited amount of production allowed at a certain time.

40

There should be a limit to the amount of plants grown, but it should be allowed for those that want to do it. Just make penalties for trafficking much stricter if it is able to be proven in a court of law that the person was selling what they have grown.

11

They should allow the limit of 6 plants per person to be grown. How can you tell someone they can't grow a flower? Are we not suppose to live in a free country? The fact that we can not do this means we are not free and are forced to do what is said.

1680

Il y aura toujours des gens avares qui voudront se faire la main et abuseront de la culture à domicile. Je ne sais pas quelles mesures seraient appropriées de considérer.

Je dirais qu'il serait recommandable d'être à l'abri de particuliers qui font pousser de façon négligente des plants à l'intérieur.

2168

What about the marijuana black

2025

Les individus devraient avoir le droit de faire pousser 4 plantes à l'intérieur et extérieur (balcon ou espace clôturé). Les distributeurs de plantes ou semences auraient l'obligation de fournir une fiche d'information avec instruction sur comment faire pousser, récolter et l'utiliser le cannabis. La fiche fournirait des informations sur les dangers, pour le consommateur, associés à la culture et consommation (niveau de THC et CBD sont inconnu, danger de cuisson avec cannabis, ...). et les dangers de santé publique (enfants, facultés affaiblit....). Aucune surveillance du gouvernement sinon ce serait trop dispendieux pour les payeurs de taxes.

1857

Home cultivation should be allowed in small quantities. Seeds should be inspected prior to sale.

282

People should be allowed to grow their own medicine as well as grow their own recreational pot, as we allow brewing of wine and beer in Canada already. But they should be fined similar to if someone was caught running a bar in their basement.

763

Absolutely people should be able to grow at home. Plants should be grown indoors or outdoors fenced in. Otherwise that should be the extent of regulations. If issues arise, deal with them with legislation later. Treat it like people who make beer in their basement.

2110

I believe that home cultivation is the governments best hope in curbing the black market. I believe that home growers should be able to gift cannabis to family and friends. I believe if home cultivation is to be allowed a personal possession limit should reflect the harvest weight of the specific amount of plants available for cultivation. I believe home cultivation should be up to the owner of the property. I believe that home cultivars should have the option to sell to licensed producers for sale if the cannabis is government approved and taxed. I believe that the production of cannabis should be in a locked location inside or outside for safety.

1069

It should be allowed anywhere. No oversight.

1496

A certain limit but allowed.

664

Home growers should be allowed, but should require licenses and specific requirements for a home grow operation (such as number of plants, and requirements for ventilation and storage of plants).

793

I also strongly believe that people should be allowed to grow their own marijuana plants for personal and non-commercial use. There is no safety reason why people should not be able to grow their own plants, especially when one can brew their own beers and wine, which contain, arguably, a much more dangerous substance as their active ingredient. However, there should be strict quality and safety standards for commercially-distributed products, even if grown at home.

619

The government should absolutely allow home cultivation. Approximately three plants per person sounds reasonable to me, but I would look to evidence of average usage and how other legalization processes have worked. The government should provide education on safe production, but overseeing all home productions would not be feasible. Punishing unregulated mass production would be acceptable.

2191

Home cultivation should not be permitted in any circumstances. Home cultivation should be an evictable offense for those in tenancy situations, grounds for removing membership and occupancy rights in a co-op and a reason that a mortgage provider would use to turn down a mortgage or a bank to extend a line of credit.

428

Home cultivation is a labor intensive process. Aside from a few stubborn holdouts most home cultivation will cease due to cheaper more available product produced using commercial methods. So in this case like alcohol you should be allowed to produce a small number of plants for personal use and consumption.

1213

I don't think it would be very safe to let people grow more than 5 plants inside of there house, could be a major fire hazard. If there are children in the house then the plants must be able to be locked up from the kids. If a person is growing outside must have a different type of licence showing that they are able to grow up to how many plants they can grow. Home cultivation should be legal but there should be regulations on how many plants they can grow inside, and must make sure that there set up is safe and won't cause any hazardous situations.

760

Home cultivation is incredibly important. Home brewing of beer and other alcoholic beverages has been proven safe with no negative impact to the increase of minors consuming alcohol. The only governmental limits should be set on the amount of marijuana a household can legally produce a year, as it is with alcohol and tobacco. If home cultivation is brought under the new production system the safety of those who cultivate, and those around them, would greatly improve. No longer would these individuals have to hide their cultivation in potentially unsafe ways.

2027

I think that home cultivation should be allowed with somewhere between 4-6 plants at a time per person to quell the black market while also allowing civil liberties, with the restrictions of it only be used for personal use. Government oversight is not needed as it costs money and would not do anything to improve safety. The concerns from mold, pesticides, and fire all exist for indoor grows for vegetables as well, and there is not extra government oversight for this for personal use so why would there be for marijuana. Issues with landlords and neighbors could be dealt with personally or municipally if needed.

[ESRPS3] Should a system of licensing or other fees be introduced?

#

Response

1188	NO. Over regulation and taxation will only allow the black market to continue to thrive.
971	Yes.
1292	A licensing scheme might be appropriate for commercial production, to ensure that producers have met health and safety standards. No license should be required for noncommercial production.
1208	For mass producers, there should be a licensing regime.
1391	I'm unsure but licensing and taxation should be kept to a minimum. With over taxation, the product will be more expensive than current street value continuing the black market distribution network.
792	nono ide
703	Sellers should need licenses. Users should just be treated as consumers, similar to alcohol.
1175	Yes. Qualifications to be required.
677	no
1139	Yes

1368

Licensing and fees should not be more onerous than any other agricultural product. A nominal fee (to cover the cost of inspections) should be all that is required, and the licensing process itself should be apolitical (ie, licenses should not be given out to hand-picked producers from a political level).

There should be no quotas or limits on the number of licenses for producers. The market will be far better at sorting out such things than a centralized process. Colorado's legalization model is a good one to try to emulate in this area.

295

No, this action instantly creates a monopoly and marijuana will still be illegal for whoever ignored the government mandate. Freedom isn't asking for permission. I don't need a paper to tell me I'm allowed to grow raspberries because people understand the idiocy in asking for permission to grow raspberries. The government can't pretend to have the moral high ground if they're locking people up simply for not having permission to grow or smoke.

894

Licensing is obviously necessary for effective regulation.

902

License private producers (not home producers). Like a liquor license.

785

NO, these will be rightly seen as a money grab. Unless you decide to try to make a regulatory framework so convoluted so you can try to claim you have legalize pot without in any practical mean do so, the cost of 'oversight' should be insignificant.

559

No.

1067

Yes.

329

Yes, a producer of marijuana should require licensing. Though, if for home cultivation, I do not believe there should be other fees introduced.

187

Taxes should be put on marijuana to go back into things like the education system and healthcare but they should not be extensive to the point where a gram of weed is now 14\$ because that will push the black market only further with their bud going for as cheap as 4\$ untaxed.

220

Licensing/fees should be used for all business transactions.

[ESRPS4] The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Are there features that you would add, or remove?

#	Response
1271	To a certain degree. You want to minimize the potential for sale to minors - much like you do with alcohol.
148	Many of these types of requirements are appropriate, however the scale of them is unnecessary. Some of them, such as the prohibition of retail distribution, will need to be removed completely. Others, like the secure facility requirements for production facilities, should merely be reduced to mirror requirements currently in place for alcohol or tobacco producers. Packaging need not be personalized under a legalised scheme, however standard labelling requirements should definitely apply.

1786		Not required for recreational marijuana. Just ensure it's pesticide and mold free, and has proper packaging, is stored properly on the shelf.. that's it.
1664		The Medical Purposes regulations should remain largely intact for medical consumers but would not translate well into the recreational market. The controls and oversight of the production and packaging phases are appropriate but the current requirements for distribution of marijuana for recreational purpose through the MMPR process will not lead to the anonymity that recreational users will expect.
1391		The guidelines should ensure the best and safest product possible.
901		Yes the same requirements for medicinal growers should be applied to producers of recreational marijuana.
634		No, only for large scale, mass market producers. Not for home cultivation.

602	don't need any safe guards.
134	Cannabis is harmless As long as the standards are fair, I support them.
1091	I beleive this should only be for minors.
1105	Seems to be very comprehensive
1810	I think labeling should only be required to contain a strain name, THC content, and CBD content, everything else is gravy. I think that brands should be able to make branded packaging.
462	No!
1903	I would require all producers under a new system to meet the standards set out by the government, but they should be able to show compliance by submitting their products to private labs. This would speed the process up and allow for better quality control than using government labs. The standards should be similar to alcohol production standards.

1435

The recreational model should piggy back off of the MMPR. They are the only qualified supply means in Canada. These LPs need to be able to distribute their product easier. Difficult access will keep the black market alive.

1252

No they are far to strict they would drive the recreational costs so high that people will either grow their own or turn to organized crime. Cannabis shouldn't be sprayed or gamma radiated I for one want it grown organically they can use predator bugs to kill unwanted bugs absolutely no pesticides period.

1339

Packaging should absolutely be made which would not attract a younger audience and should be very clearly labeled as a Marijuana product. Specifically with food items (gummy bears for instance) these products need to be packaged without the product inside being visible and the packaging must again clearly identify it as a Marijuana product. This will prevent a child from mistaking the product as a safe food.

694

Current requirements as I have seen them are adequate. THC and Canabinoid levels should be labeled. The naming of strains should be approved by someone to control names like "Green Crack" "Bubble Gum" "Cotton Candy" which are appealing to youth.

202

MMPR type regulations are justifiable in a situation in which marijuana is normally illegal and being restricted because only medical patients are supposed to be able to access it. It is reasonable to have a medical sector which is more highly regulated than the recreational sector because in general pharmaceutical products are expected to be strictly quality controlled.

However, excessive regulation creates problems. In the MMPR system there are many license applications, and few granted. I don't know why Health Canada has decided to simply ignore these applicants.

The mismatch between granted licenses and applicants indicates that there are people who want to join the legal market and believe that they are able to but

1491

Seems a bit extreme to me. Storefront dispensaries should be allowed, but must be professional and not designed to look 'cool' or 'stoner' as that will make it appealing to kids. But a low-key storefront could be the best way to safely sell marijuana to the end user, with staff knowledgeable specifically on marijuana to give good advice to buyers; as opposed to marijuana being sold in corner stores, grocery stores, liquor stores, etc where the staff may not have very good knowledge on what they're selling. As far as I know, MMPR does not allow storefront dispensaries.

[ESRPS5] What role, if any, should existing licensed producers under the MMPR have in the new system (either in the interim or the long-term)?

#

Response

1021

No opinion.

1144

I would image that producers
under current MMPR could have
their licenses grand fathered
into the new system, as
producers for commercial
production.

208

Assuré l'offre à la demande

328

Look into producing strains for
actual medical research.

271

They should be allowed to
continue production, both for
medical and recreational
marijuana, identical to the role
of recreational only producers.

538

Existing licenced producers will have a major role in the initial stages of legalization in order to supply demand to the massive new influx of consumers. They should be supported through these early stages but it will quickly be more important to help small producers begin their own production. If the large producers are the only ones allowed to produce and adequate undoing and licencing isn't given to small producers, the system will start off with monopoly players that control the industry. This will hurt the consumers and will have major players controlling the market.

211	<p>Il faudrait éviter que ces joueurs prennent aussitôt le monopole une fois le cannabis légalisé. Nous sommes dans un libre marché, il faut que des PME puissent émerger et faire aussi leur place sur le marché, toujours sous surveillance stricte par des inspecteurs du gouvernement. Cela semble le cas dans les états américains qui ont légalisé.</p>
1191	<p>existing licensed producers should continue to sell the patients as well as be producers for government sold cannabis</p>
1361	<p>They should be allowed to expand to recreational users as long as new business is not restricted.</p>
677	<p>No special role. Let's encourage innovation and growth.</p>

1768

Existing licensed producers provide a high-quality product to a market which needs a particular pure form of marijuana. Recreational users will not necessarily need such precision, as they will be using less frequently and for non-medicinal purposes; regardless of the system set up for recreational use, I believe medical patients will require the current products indefinitely.

1485

They should be able to expand to sell to recreational users, they already have the infrastructure in place to successfully distribute legal marijuana

413

Current MMPR producers could have their licenses transferred to the new system and be allowed to continue production under the new system. Their expertise on the market could also be leveraged to increase the speed of adoption of the new legislation, both for existing MMPR clients and for new prospective clients that would previously have purchased from illegal markets.

782

They should be allowed to continue

543

I have a very limited sympathy for the woes of large corporations, having worked for some and seen the lack of sympathy they, as entities, have for their employees or the public at large.

Having said this, these companies have tried to respect the byzantine restrictions of the Harper administration, and it is not unreasonable to help them over the hump a bit. Perhaps something like a limited-time tax exemption while they adjust to the new regime. As well, perhaps, as something like a "royal warrant" -- "Our Product Meets strict Canadian Federal Government Standards or Production and Labelling". Sort of a Canadian Reinheitsgebot.

I really don't think that, once a real, legal, market is in place, that they will have any trouble

874

I believe that it there should be more lenient regulations around home growing for medicinal users vs recreational users.

274

These producers should continue production of medical marijuana. They may also start to grow the first crops for recreational use, since they already have the infrastructure to grow.

470

I think they should be allowed to continue to operate under whatever new legislation is drafted.

1208

Existing producers should be lightly consulted, but they do have a biased view of the industry and I would be worried that they would have opinions based on monetary gain versus what the public wants.

518

I don't have much of an opinion on this, beyond that pre-existing licensed producers shouldn't be given any preferential treatment over others simply because they were around first.

Aug 1-5

Topline Summary Section 3 - Designing Appropriate Distribution System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1984
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	14
Total Responses			1998

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.743	1442
Female		0.227	441
Other		0.009	17
Prefer not to say		0.022	42
Total Responses			1942

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.008	15
18-25		0.21	410
26-34		0.357	696
35-44		0.225	439
45-54		0.081	157

55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	0.076	149
	0.02	39
	0.022	43
Total Responses		1948

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	9
Secondary school		0.075	146
Some post-secondary		0.139	269
College, vocational or trade school		0.275	531
Undergraduate university program		0.279	540
Graduate or professional university program		0.197	381
Prefer not to say		0.03	58
Total Responses			1934

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

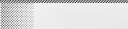

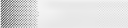






Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.181	352
British Columbia		0.179	348
Manitoba		0.031	61
New Brunswick		0.023	44
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.012	24
Northwest Territories		0.003	5
Nova Scotia		0.035	68

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.419	815
Prince Edward Island		0.007	13
Quebec		0.073	143
Saskatchewan		0.033	65
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.003	6
Total Responses			1946

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.071	130
Law enforcement professional		0.017	32
Lawyer		0.014	26
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.062	113
Researcher or academic		0.124	228
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.012	22
Indigenous person		0.025	46
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.163	300
Marijuana activist		0.095	175
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.322	591
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.503	924
Other (please specify):		0.151	278
Prefer not to say		0.096	177
Total Responses			1837

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.067	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.133	2
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.267	4
Business or Industry		0.267	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.067	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.2	3
Total Responses			15

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Large Family with similar values
3	Group of residents in a youth emergency shelter

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Alberta	0.067	1
British Columbia	0.333	5
Manitoba	0.067	1
New Brunswick	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	0
Nunavut	0	0
Ontario	0.4	6
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Quebec	0	0
Saskatchewan	0.067	1
Yukon	0.067	1
Outside of Canada	0	0
Total Responses		15

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 15 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	CFBA - www.cannabizassociation.ca
2	Ontario P0J
3	Vapelated Vapor Lounge
4	Up! Cafe
5	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
6	Kelz Medical Services Corp
7	lkj

8	National Cannabis Assembly of Canada
9	family
10	Eye Highs Creative Inc.
11	Canna Botanicals
12	Tantalus Pharmaceuticals LTD
13	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
14	9519297 Canada Incorporated
15	Horizons Youth

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.867	13
I do not agree		0.133	2
Total Responses			15

[DADS1] Which distribution model makes the most sense and why?

#	Response
297	I think privatized store fronts (aka not like the LCBO) make the most sense as it provides outlets for people to buy it just like alcohol. It will discourage users from purchasing from other sources like the internet where it takes a while for delivery.
1445	A regulated storefront model with minimal discrepancy between provinces makes most sense. Mail-order distribution doesn't allow for age verification that can only done in person at a brick and mortar location. These storefronts would be regulated similar to liquor stores.

666

I would like to see a regulated storefront very much like the LCBO, with allowances made for strictly regulated, smaller 'satellite', 'mom and pop' shop-type dispensaries. This approach offers a government regulated location for adults to purchase marijuana while also allowing for a modicum of private industry and innovation. Let's face it, Canadian adults overwhelmingly want access to marijuana, by giving people a safe location to obtain it, while also allowing us the opportunity to explore our options, you're driving a stake through the heart of a MASSIVE illegal business. Treat adults like adults - tax us fairly, give us the education we need to make an informed choice -- including having the potency, expected duration AND time for effects to begin after smoking/ingestion right on the front of the package -- and let us begin to open this

1145

Through the mail but all packages should be traced by the rcmp. It should be easy to track since they no longer have the long gun registry to deal with.

1367

I believe the dispensary is the best choice for most of the country. As long as they are regulated and have gone through the appropriate channels of government to acquire a licence. They provide the retail experience that a lot of people like when buying a product. It is also a space for people to acquire information about different kinds of strains and have them answered by knowledgeable and passionate people.

On the other hand the mail delivery system works for people who may be living in a rural areas and don't have access to a local dispensary.

Therefore I believe in having a choice between an online website with delivery through the mail and the ability to walk downtown to a local dispensary

1122

I think that dispensaries make the most sense. Knowledgeable staff can help users choose a product that suit their personal needs. Also, easier identification of youth trying to get around age restrictions.

1407

As a BC resident, our government liquor distribution network makes the most sense for distribution of marijuana as an effective, governmental, proven system that is already in place.

149

I would prefer the store front boutique system that is in Vancouver.

234

A combination of storefront and mail order makes the most sense. The LCBO model is worst than the dispensary model. Mail order has downsides, including potential for mail to be lost/stolen, the customer has limited options and can't see/smell the product before purchasing, and likely limited to credit card as a method of payment. Also a teen can order online using their parents credit card. Storefronts are preferred because they are convenient and staff can check ID.

1284

I think the storefront and mail method are an ideal balance for quality and availability to those that are legally allowed to use it while protecting minors from easy access. The more widely available it is legally the less incentive for trying to access it from an illegitimate source.

879

License the producers and establish quality controls, just like has been done for medicinal

1204

I think distribution should slowly be introduced to storefronts because of the convenience and pre existing tobacco sale regulations would be easy to mirror.

1374

The sale of marijuana through proper retailers is all that should be required. Large scale operations, "mom and pop" style shops, and mail order should be reasonable.

923

I think that the storefront model is best, purchasing weed would be the same as buying some beer or wine. Ideally this would not be controlled by the province (no LCBO for weed that would suck). I'm personally not a user of weed but I know that there are a lot of different strains and products out there and I think it would be good for local economies if products could be produced and consumed locally. Regulation would be through licensing of storefronts and taxation on weed products would provide income for local governments. Perhaps to fund mental health and addiction programs. I think that it is a fallacy to associate weed use with drug addiction, just like a lot of people can drink and not be alcoholics. Some people can't drink at all because they have deeper-rooted issues. I think that it is important to

384

Storefronts. The marijuana industry can thrive through retail environments just like the alcohol industry has.

1062

Storefronts or Local choice seem like the most sensible choice due to the fact that you have a little more visibility and less risk of putting youth at risk with possibly getting access to marijuana not intended for them (the phased in approach)

1134

Don't do it.

1384

Storefronts and Local choice make the most sense as they basically are the current mechanisms that seem to work the best. the medical system is to restrictive and authoritarian.

1110

Locally regulated store fronts.

1655

Storefronts. In order to combat the current illegal sellers who provide to anyone (no onus to restrict age), there needs to be availability in such a way that makes it more convenient for the average user than going to their current provider. (ie. picking it up with their beer at the liquor store).

[DADS2] To what extent is variation across provinces and territories in terms of distribution models acceptable?

#	Response
500	I think variation across provinces and territories depends on the population distribution, provinces like Ontario would receive more, while PEI and Northwest Territories less.
1561	I think all of canada should have the same storefront model. I think to have the marijuana sold through the government would be a travesty whether i live in that province or not.
1318	<p>I see no reason why individual provinces shouldn't be allowed to regulate their respective marijuana stores.</p> <p>As I've said, the storefront distribution model is unavoidable. But there can be provincial differences when it comes to the details of how this is set up.</p>

491

No regional variation should be allowed. Any laws regarding marijuana should be nation-wide.

566

As long as people that enjoy marijuana and it's effects are able to safely procure high quality marijuana at affordable prices from independent growers and storefronts easily and without hassle then variation is acceptable.

1170

No province or territory should be allowed to completely prohibit cannabis use, sale and production. Minimum age can vary. Restrictions related to recreational cannabis may vary by province, but some medical cannabis specifications could be validated by either provincial or federal health authorities.

1443

The model should be consistent across Canada. There is no reason why it should differ from province to province. In fact, there is a real concern that some provinces may make questionable decisions that will impact the implementation. In Ontario the concern is that sales are limited through the LCBO, which makes no sense. It should not be sold together with alcohol, or in such limited locations. Availability will help to limit illegal sales. Do not leave it to the provincial governments. This should be federally controlled across the country. We need consistency.

543

By allowing licensed storefronts and purchases through the mail, the provinces will have little choice to control distribution. It is best that way.

1619

There should be standardization of distribution models across Canada. Presently with alcohol, there exists a great difference in distribution models - Quebec on one hand which permits sale in convenience stores, to Nova Scotia which is strictly regulated and higher taxed. Canadians should be able to access this legalized product consistently no matter where they live in the country.

Taxes should be strictly regulated federally to prevent some provinces, who don't agree with the concept of legalization, from tacking on extreme amounts of excise type taxes to limit affordability.

1494

I think this is very acceptable.
Different provinces have always
had varying preferences when it
comes to legislation. I see no
reason why the same would not
be true for how different
provinces want to sell/distribute
their marijuana. As long as
similar products are available
across the board through mail-
order, everyone has the same
opportunities and access.

93

All provinces and territories
need storefront access, this
needs to be mandated, any
province that doesn't will
continue to be funding organized
crime.

1548

Variation across provinces
should be fully acceptable.

230

Variation should be kept on an
as need basis as to limit the
cross border shopping and
"personal" transactions in
provinces without store front.

1440

I think it should remain consistent; I remember in high school, it was a habit for youth in my community to drive over the Ontario/Quebec boarder to buy alcohol (as the drinking age was/is 18 as opposed to 19 in Ontario) therefore creating much more dangerous situations. I understand that provincial jurisdictions must all be in agreement for this to work on the maximum age, etc., however it is worth pushing for this as there will be less confusion.

958

I believe a uniform model would work best to ensure safety for children.

1667

I would say variation across provinces is acceptable. Moreover, variation from one municipality to another is valid. If a rural community is overwhelmingly against a certain type of distribution model that works in a neighbouring city, the rural community should have the power to enforce its preferred policy within its regional jurisdiction.

106

Chaque province devraient être libre de choisir le ou les modes de distributions, comme pour l'alcohol.

465

They all still allow a black market to exist by not treating the growers like farmers.

1569

Dispensaries should be licensed by the province/territory and monitored for compliance by that authority. Local authorities should have discretion regarding zoning, location and hours of operation.

152

From a storefront perspective, I believe that the province's should be able to decide the model themselves. To elaborate, in Ontario , you may only purchase Alcohol at an LCBO, where in other provinces or jurisdictions, you could purchase from a corner store.

[DADS3] Are there other models worthy of consideration?

#	Response
373	medical patents who have access if any after a crop could supply an lp or dispensary ? idk
325	I would recommend a private entity with on site regulatory body akin to the AGLCs colocation with BDL.
32	Price it at street value or else people will resort to the streets.
877	Not sure.
562	Don't forget that people also will want to cultivate their own product. Laws should take into account that people may grow their own and thusly should not be at risk for losing housing as a result.
983	None that I haven't articulated already.

601

I believe some level of 'grow-your-own' must be maintained, I think different levels of regulation can be applied to very small producers (1-2 users), and anything above that will be under commercial rules as outlined in your material.

1045

The best way is to have the product government regulated and distributed at special store front ran by and overseen by the government as they have done with the lcbo. But if legalized every Canadian adult should have the right to grow they're own products and not be taxed on it. The same way people grow vegetables and fruit in thier backyards. To tell a person that they have to pay the government for grow a cannabis plant for individual use is the same as saying you have to pay the government for the apples they grew for a pie. Yes I undrstand the humor behind the last sentence but it is just a comparison for an easier way to explain it. Once cannabis is legalized almost instantaneously the organized crime will lose millions of dollars which they use to create more serious crimes like violence and theft.

635

The framework for legalization should not be static but openly changing based on real world issues and problems. It's great to spitball all day and create a fantastic set of rules and regulations for legalization but they need to be addressed in an ongoing basis to ensure the practices are not simply bureaucratic red tape measures created by people in a boardroom somewhere but reasonable, enforceable and dynamic with regards to changing based on Canadian society.

188

To battle the business of local illegal marijuana dealers, the price of marijuana must be lower than their price. Only this way will the illegal be driven out of business.

991

police should not need to intervene unless there is significant risk (ie impaired driving) or minors found in possession should be brought home to the parents -- without charges, and on repeat offenses by a minor they can be monitored for use until they are an adult.

350

The entire idea of "distribution" is not correct. The model should be more like meat or dairy. We should not have a central production which requires distribution.

304

The option of small scale, domestic growth of marijuana must be preserved, to what the market will respond with the offer of options for home growers to maintain safety/minimize harms (e.g. analytical services to determine THC and CBD concentrations in home grown plants or homemade products).

565	I don't believe so. Store fronts would require way to much oversight, regulation and security to provide the same product a LP can provide already in the mail. I don't believe any other models would work as well as what's already in place for medical users.
942	No, not in my opinion.
433	No LP let the peoples grow and get their own product tested . It would create so much work for everyone ...the picture below is grown in my closet and it s better quality than any LP you will sign ... Why i would by online hahahah from these greedy holigopolitic regime ...free the plant
805	There may be another option, being a hybrid of the two models (Alcohol and tobacco) and borrowing parts of each as to create a third model.
65	Allow farmers market sales as you would other plants. Also do not restrict sharing with friends as people often do with homebrew alcohol.

957

There is a complicated issue when thinking about medical streams. There still needs to be a medical outlet (possibly subsidized by the recreational use) where it can still be bought directly from LPs or a pharmacy.

35

I believe online commerce in recreational marijuana will also be in demand and that it should be allowed as long as it follows the same regulations as all other distribution points.

Aug 1-5

Topline Summary Section 4 - Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.993	1504
As a representative of a group or organization		0.007	11
Total Responses			1515

[Gender] Gender:








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.71	1041
Female		0.247	363
Other		0.012	17
Prefer not to say		0.031	46
Total Responses			1467

[Age] What is your age?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.007	10
18-25		0.18	265
26-34		0.347	512
35-44		0.239	353
45-54		0.092	135





55-64		0.089	131
65 or older		0.023	34
Prefer not to say		0.023	34
Total Responses			1474

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.003	5
Secondary school		0.058	85
Some post-secondary		0.145	212
College, vocational or trade school		0.26	380
Undergraduate university program		0.295	431
Graduate or professional university program		0.207	303
Prefer not to say		0.032	47
Total Responses			1463

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?










Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.176	259
British Columbia		0.173	254
Manitoba		0.037	55
New Brunswick		0.021	31
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.015	22
Northwest Territories		0.004	6
Nova Scotia		0.033	49

Nunavut		0.001	1
Ontario		0.426	626
Prince Edward Island		0.004	6
Quebec		0.073	107
Saskatchewan		0.032	47
Yukon		0.001	1
Outside of Canada		0.003	5
Total Responses			1469

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.081	111
Law enforcement professional		0.017	23
Lawyer		0.016	22
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.07	97
Researcher or academic		0.128	176
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.007	9
Indigenous person		0.02	28
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.174	239
Marijuana activist		0.066	91
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.303	417
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.485	667
Other (please specify):		0.147	202
Prefer not to say		0.111	153
Total Responses			1376

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?













Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0	0
Healthcare association or organization		0	0
Academic or research organization		0.182	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.364	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.182	2
Business or Industry		0.091	1
Activist organization/lobby group		0	0
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.182	2
Total Responses			11

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	10 individuals in a social club

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0	0
British Columbia		0.182	2

Manitoba		0.091	1
New Brunswick		0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0
Ontario		0.455	5
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.091	1
Saskatchewan		0	0
Yukon		0.091	1
Outside of Canada		0.091	1
Total Responses			11

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 11 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian People
2	auotsun
3	Ontario P0J
4	Cannabis Incorporated
5	C&B Group
6	Canna Botanicals
7	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
8	Edible Impressions
9	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society



10

9519297 Canada Incorporated

11

LA MAISON DES JEUNES DE
JONQUIÈRE

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		100	11
I do not agree		0	0
Total Responses			11

[EPSP1] How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana?

#

Response

860

Model them after alcohol. Resist the impulse to regulate more harshly simply because you've spent generations of spreading the false impression upon the populace that marijuana is some vastly worse social ill. This is an opportunity to leaven the conversation on drugs with some common sense, and an opportunity to gain back the trust of many whose lived experiences are completely out of step with what they have heard their entire lifetimes from government, educators, and law enforcement.

1095

Those operating out of the boundaries should be punished as some one who illegally produces and distributes their own alcohol. An individual producing a small amount for their own personal use (think of somebody using an at home wine kit) should be treated differently than an individual producing on a mass scale for a profit.

932

No! We are moving towards legalization. The Canadian government has an unbelievable opportunity to create a program that benefits all Canadians. My real fear is that this is going to be another form of prohibition where we are only able to access cannabis from large licensed producers whose cannabis is fair at best. If you are too strict, you are inviting the black market to continue to thrive and you will not receive the tax revenue you hoped for.

The war on drugs didn't work. At best, give people a fine rather than a jail sentence and a criminal record. You are not going to arrest your way out of this. People like to use cannabis. If you make it difficult or boring to consume, people will go elsewhere. Its up to you as to how you want to empower Canadians to work within the

229

Those operating outside of the law as a non commercial individual should face summary charges those operating as a criminal organization or business shall face harsher punishment

The most effective way for governments to prevent operation outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana is to minimize the incentives to do so. This means avoiding excessive taxation and excessive restrictions on production, procurement, and consumption. The legal industry needs to be given sufficient room to out-compete the black market. That being said, law enforcement should be given the appropriate tools and freedoms to be able to prosecute those who still attempt to circumvent the law. Harsh sentences/penalties for those who supply to minors or otherwise operate outside a reasonable legal framework should accomplish this.

732

all efforts should be put towards educating youth in an honest way. Those that sell to youth should be punished as they would would if they sell alcohol to youth. Consumption should follow the same rules as tobacco smoking.

634

Enforcement of marijuana laws should be handled in the same way that alcohol laws are handled. Fines and possible criminal charges for those operating outside the legal framework. If prices are reasonable and production isn't too restrictive, there should be no reason to operate outside of the law.

985

People who do not follow the rules and regulations set in place should be dealt with according to the severity of the crime. Marijuana charges can tend to be extreme for some who only committed a small crime and this is completely unfair. People should be helped and given resources, we need to look at the reasons people are committing crimes in the first place, not just "punish" those commit them.

511

When selling legal marijuana ensure that the strain and potency are the same if not better than the black market. Undersell and make sure that the prices are less than or equal to black market prices even after tax. That should dissuade most people from buying from the black market. Instead of punishing the current growers, higher them as government sanctioned growers this will ensure their marijuana's quality and will be free of harmful chemicals. If those methods don't work, heavily fine the people working outside of the law.

595

Governments should closely mirror and adapt the laws currently in place for those who are publicly intoxicated, provide alcohol to minors, or produce restricted (distilled) products at home.

632

Yes, it should be similar to tobacco control.

154

Do better than the system that exists. Better quality product, better pricing, or this will all fall through. And I won't be the first or last person to say this.

1159

To reduce the likelihood of criminal enterprises being involved, laws against going outside the parameter of the legislation need to be strict.

431

Create recreation legalization and do not enforce any laws except where driving impacted are concerned.

Traffic of marijuana outside of the regulatory framework, but not involving minors should be punished only with fines. The purpose of such traffic is motivated by profit and fines are the best deterrent.

Traffic of marijuana outside of the regulatory framework, minors should be punished with fines or jail terms. The purpose of such traffic is motivated by profit, but traffic to minors should be considered an offence punishable with large fines and/or jail terms.

The issue of marijuana-impaired driving is complicated by the lack of an adequate means of determining whether a person is under the influence. There is no equivalent to a breathalyzer. Most drug tests detect marijuana long after the effects have worn off. Blood tests would be accurate, but any citizen

Once a legal system is established for the distribution and sale of marijuana, the government should focus on stopping the distribution of marijuana to youth.

Implementing a legal system for adults to buy marijuana should dramatically slow down the black market sale of marijuana to adults - however it will do little to impact the sale of marijuana to youth. I believe a strong deterrent for selling or distributing marijuana to minors will ultimately be more effective than a harsh punishment. A combination of large fines for first offenses and fines with community service for multiple offenses (at a judges discretion) should serve as a deterrent to sell to minors. I do not believe jail time is justified for marijuana related offenses.

727

Keep trafficking illegal.
Possession of more than an ounce off of private property could warrant being charged. However, growing for personal use should also be legalized and possession of larger quantities should not be illegal on private property. One plant will exceed those limits instantly, however people will store and freeze their home grows so it lasts them the year, these people should be protected from trafficking laws provided it stays off public property.

84

Mimic existing laws for alcohol

50

They should focus all funds on education instead of law enforcement. Educating and shaming people is likely to be more effective than law enforcement.

365

Organised crime should not be allowed to operate. Similar laws as bootlegging etc

[EPSP2] What specific tools, training and guidelines will be most effective in supporting enforcement measures to protect public health and safety, particularly for impaired driving?

#	Response
1107	Personally I believe impaired driving has little to do with blood levels. Sobriety tests are appropriate regardless of the reason for impairment.

1104

We must adopt a system that tests for IMPAIRMENT rather than the contents of one's breath saliva or blood. Is the person impaired? It matters not why, it matters THAT they are impaired. To focus on the presence and concentration of the substance is to miss the point entirely, as we have been missing the point with alcohol, sleep deprivation, emotional trauma, prescription drugs and so on, for over 50 years. Forget about finding a way to test for cannabis, and instead test all suspects for impairment. If they fail the test, then they were in fact driving while impaired. QED.

Pour ce qui est des Facultés affaiblies, voir le fichier ci-joint. En prolongation de ce qui est dit dans ce fichier pour les autres questions de contrôle, je pense que le système pénal n'est pas vraiment adéquat, du moins pour certaines infractions, ni les amendes, du moins seules. De la même façon que ce qui est la sanction la plus efficace pour les véhicules est leur saisie pour une période déterminée, des points de démérite qui font grimper les assurances, ou encore des restrictions de conduite, ce qui est le plus efficace comme sanctions pour un commerce est de perdre son permis ou d'être mis en probation, ce que l'on pourrait obliger à afficher dans la vitrine lorsqu'un commerce est en probation pour une infraction. Lorsque c'est le commerce lui-même qui est illégal, bien sûr, il faut le fermer.

613

Instead of completely ignoring the truth about marijuana and telling everyone that it is dangerous; educate people on proven statistics and traits of the drug.

Impaired driving is very dangerous, studies that are unbiased should speak for it's self. And it would be able to educate individuals without them completely disregarding it. Same with other issues like side effects and the safety of the drug, legitimate information will help people better understand the drug.

398

Public education and greater funding for research around public health and safety should be paramount. Any roadside test should be scientifically validated to ensure that there is zero risk of a driver being charged with impaired driving when that was not the case. Any officer trained in these techniques should undergo regular testing to ensure there are zero false positives.

Focusing on dangerous driving behaviours and not a driver's state of mind would make the process substance-agnostic. Dangerous driving is dangerous regardless of whether the driver is intoxicated by marijuana, prescription medications, or is physically or emotionally not safe to operate a vehicle.

Increasing funding for self-driving vehicles, improved vehicle technologies (e.g. smart cruise control), and investment

1088

Road checks, public awareness, insurance penalties. Similar to drunk driving methods now.

653	Une formation devrait être offerte dans les écoles pour réduire les risques liés à la conduite avec facultés affaiblies. De même que des campagnes de sensibilisation télévisuelles et web pour atteindre le plus grand public.
253	Many of the tests in place for alcohol can be used for marijuana, inebriation is inebriation regardless of substance.
563	Road side testing kits. That being said proper studies into appropriate limits should be done. I use THC oils for pain relief high in CBD and low ish in THC and drive all the time. Testing methods need to take into account tolerance especially with medical users.
1178	Inciter le secteur privé à développer des appareils qui analyse la quantité de THC dans le sang comme les appareils qui analyse le taux de sucre chez les diabètes afin de le commercialiser et responsabiliser les consommateurs avant de prendre le volant .

654
1272

not sure.
Further study into the actual
impairment levels need to be
made. The effects of marijuana
and driving should be studied
thoroughly before technology is
developed is paramount. As far
as I know, those operating a
vehicle under the influence of
medical pills/narcotics aren't
tested, and perhaps they should
be!

815

Alcohol is known to cause accidents because drunk drivers have impaired judgement. This is why people can have no alcohol under the age of 22 and drive, and there is a limit for everyone older than 22. While I am in no way advocating for the allowance of driving under the influence of anything, nor would I ever frankly, I do think though that it should be kept in mind that have a sobriety test in place that we know effectively determines if you are coordinated enough to drive a car. I worry that a cannabis breathalyzer device would be easily beatable and possibly unreliable, and that a blood test would show thc that could have entered the system weeks or even months before, and therefore being even more unreliable, and I worry that this would be the new fashion in which people are arrested and

633

For impaired driving there is should only be a need for a DUI if the person is incoherently intoxicated on marijuana. Make them do a basic sobriety test and allow the police to use their judgment. Why is the person being pulled over in the first place? Is it a broken tail light but driving fine and he smells like marijuana? No ticket needed. Is the person swerving between lanes or driving 20 under the speed limit? Give them a fine and a DUI like alcohol. Keep the public information accessible to everyone and advertise the truth's on marijuana instead of glorifying its negativity through cheesy anti marijuana commercials. They don't work. DARE doesn't work. Create a culture where it isn't Pho-pah to smoke marijuana, don't glorify it by making it seem like your bad if you do it. If our kids are exposed to the proper

702

More police presence

506

Making existing drinking and driving campaigns and roadside tests wider to include marijuana is a good step. This should probably happen regardless of what happens with marijuana legalization.

911

493

No idea

There would need to be a breathalyzer that could determine if an individual is currently high and determine the THC/CBD levels. I feel that someone should not be punished for impaired driving if they used marijuana the day prior, there should be a way to determine that the person is currently high. Treat it exactly like drinking and driving.

334

This question is not relevant to the legalization of marijuana. Marijuana is a commonly used drug and I would hope law enforcement is taking reasonable steps to ensure people are not driving while under the influence. This does not change when it's legal. It should be permitted to be carried in vehicles, possible even used by passengers (as should alcohol of course), and all that matters is the intoxication level of the driver.

713

I think the Anti-Drinking and Driving campaigns by the police have been good. I also think marijuana's effect on people varies and that must be considered as well.

[EPSP3] Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any publicly-accessible spaces outside the home? Under what conditions and circumstances?

#

Response

1010

yes, of course. Patients need a safe space to medicate. Many cannabis users don't drink and still want to have social opportunities. There can be social clubs, specific cannabis nights at bars and restaurants, vape lounges and more. It is an amazing opportunity to create a culture of cannabis that supports and respects the user and doesn't require this benevolent plant to be demonized and made to be something we should be ashamed of. I am not ashamed of my use. Please respect the rights and decisions of honest Canadians to consume as they see fit as adults.

1152

Yes, in coffee shops.

1450

tobacco fumigation is already regulated sufficiently in this context apart from the concerns of medical users, this should be a non-issue following the same framework. in this case the regulatory action of government does not impinge on the rights of cannabis consumers, but is there to simply guarantee access to clean breathable air by those who do not consume cannabis or who may suffer from a sensitivity. that being said, municipalities should continue to allow smoking rooms and patios for cannabis and tobacco users accessing private businesses.

427

No, never.

483

Marijuana consumption should be allowed at regulated venues, as well as at home. Venues could apply for marijuana licenses, like liquor licenses. Though there should be a discussion on whether a venue can have both a marijuana license and a liquor license.

A zero tolerance policy for marijuana consumption at work, just like liquor.

649

Bars, restaurants, private clubs, and all manner of venues for special events are licensed for the consumption of alcohol. Marijuana should be no different.

1175

Personally, I believe that others should be able to choose to smoke marijuana. However, I also do not want my own health/sobriety to be compromised by their choice, and I believe their choice to consume marijuana is not paramount to my (or others') right to reject consuming it. As second-hand marijuana smoke can affect both the health and the sobriety of bystanders, I think it is important to restrict where users can use it.

Smoking marijuana in private residences should be legal. Outside of private residences, I think the number of places where people can smoke should be limited. It would not make sense that, in a time period where the number of places where tobacco smokers can publicly smoke is ever-decreasing due to concerns

687

Like tobacco, consumption on public property should be limited. Away from schools, parks, indoors (public spaces). Limiting 2nd hand smoke to children is important. An exception should be made for "smoke-lounges" operating with a license to do so.

1065

Much like smoking tobacco products, the smoking of marijuana in the public space should be restricted. I would recommend allowing provinces to use their own laws regarding public smoking of tobacco products.

1075

Only in sanctioned areas, similar approach as drinking in public (don't do it or get fined/jailed).

1251

Yes it should. In respect to public health and safety areas designated for smoking can accommodate marijuana smokers as well. It also has little to no history of negative or violent behaviour. In most cases smoking causes genteel or euphoric feelings. As well as camaraderie. Some consideration must be given to driving under the influence but it is my belief that there is no level equivalent to general public intoxication.

21

Yes so long as the venue is licensed for it like alcohol is now and there are clear postings that marijuana will be used in those areas. However, on private land there shouldn't be an regulations just like alcohol.

638

In my town we have bylaws for smoking in public spaces like parks and bus stops ect. So that should not be allowed for weed as well. You should be able to go to a cafe and smoke with friends.

138

Nobody should have the right to tell me where I can and can't medicate. That being said, being respectful of those around you, shouldn't be such a anomaly.

536

If smoked , anywhere that allows smoking should also allow the use of smoked Cannabis. Same rules apply for vaping and Cannabis vapor pens. I think that edibles should be allowed to be consumed anywhere as I can posses and consume any other prescription medication in any public space. For example, the use of a 'canna cap', encapsulated Cannabis oil, taken orally like any common pain killer. To restrict this is to restrict the ability of many patients to medicate sufficiently enough in public to take part in day to day life events.

1404

Yes, should be aloud in most outdoor places. A lot of city folk live in apartments where you cant smoke. This puts us on the street in front of our buildings - and in places like downtown Toronto, that can be prime public space.

751

Yes, just as tobacco smoke, smoking out side should be permitted.

858

Recreational use of marijuana needs to fall under the rules of other recreational drugs in Canada at this time. Cigarette smoke is band in most public places now and alcohol in public is allowed in very few areas of Canada. I think that each municipality should decide what best suits their cities life style. I like the idea of designated cafe's or lounges or licenses on businesses for "smoking rooms" to allow people to use as recreational in a social environment outside of their private residence. Also provides minimal environments that are licensed for better government regulation and safety. As in bar's and pubs, the bartender has the obligation to not let someone drink and drive. Cafe's and lounges will also provide safer observation of patrons to also provide safer public use.

938

There should be designated smoking spots much like cigarettes.

134

Absolutely it should, there are existing smoking areas and social mores surrounding consumption of recreational drugs.

Aug 1-5

Topline Summary Section 5 - Accessing Marijuana for Medical Purposes

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		0.992	2961
As a representative of a group or organization		0.008	25
Total Responses			2986

[Gender] Gender:








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		0.711	2073
Female		0.258	753
Other		0.007	20
Prefer not to say		0.024	71
Total Responses			2917

[Age] What is your age?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		0.013	38
18-25		0.225	658
26-34		0.269	789
35-44		0.206	602
45-54		0.128	375








55-64		0.111	324
65 or older		0.03	89
Prefer not to say		0.018	53
Total Responses			2928

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?














Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0.005	15
Secondary school		0.113	331
Some post-secondary		0.165	483
College, vocational or trade school		0.326	955
Undergraduate university program		0.2	586
Graduate or professional university program		0.15	439
Prefer not to say		0.04	118
Total Responses			2927

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?










Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.161	472
British Columbia		0.236	690
Manitoba		0.037	108
New Brunswick		0.025	74
Newfoundland and Labrador		0.013	37
Northwest Territories		0.003	10
Nova Scotia		0.047	138

Nunavut		0.001	2
Ontario		0.34	995
Prince Edward Island		0.003	9
Quebec		0.057	168
Saskatchewan		0.043	127
Yukon		0.001	3
Outside of Canada		0.032	94
Total Responses			2927

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		0.081	232
Law enforcement professional		0.014	41
Lawyer		0.011	31
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		0.051	146
Researcher or academic		0.103	293
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		0.027	77
Indigenous person		0.032	91
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		0.157	448
Marijuana activist		0.147	420
User of marijuana for medical purposes		0.497	1420
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		0.473	1350
Other (please specify):		0.138	393
Prefer not to say		0.06	171
Total Responses			2857

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0	0
Indigenous government or group		0.034	1
Healthcare association or organization		0.069	2
Academic or research organization		0.034	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		0.172	5
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		0.207	6
Business or Industry		0.138	4
Activist organization/lobby group		0.172	5
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		0.172	5
Total Responses			29

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice

2

MMAR license holder
(designated person production
license) who spent tens of
thousands applying for MMPR
license, built a facility to MMPR
standards, just to repeatedly
have application disapproved
based on not meeting standards,
even though we had lawyers and
consultants who reviewed the
application and said was
adequate.

3

A group of people and friends

4





Canadian association of social
workers

5

Spiritual

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your
organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0.115	3
British Columbia		0.308	8
Manitoba		0.115	3
New Brunswick		0.038	1
Newfoundland and Labrador		0	0
Northwest Territories		0	0
Nova Scotia		0	0
Nunavut		0	0

Ontario		0.308	8
Prince Edward Island		0	0
Quebec		0.038	1
Saskatchewan		0.038	1
Yukon		0	0
Outside of Canada		0.038	1
Total Responses			26

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 25 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society (B.C. registered - operating nationally)
2	Canadian National Medical Marijuana Association
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario P0J
5	Practitioners for Medicinal Cannabis
6	Cannabis Incorporated
7	Canna Naturals
8	CAMCD
9	CRCI
10	Grey Toque Gang
11	Confidential
12	Natural Order Health Services

13	MMPR
14	Nature's Way Organics
15	Nnia
16	Church of the Universe
17	Foundation of Cannabis Unified Standards
18	The Saakatchewan Medical Cannabis Association
19	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
20	River City Genetics
21	Coming Out of the Closet Cannabis Club
22	Cascade Cultivation Inc.
23	9519297 Canada Incorporated
24	East Coast Seeds
25	Canada Medical Cannabis Growers Coop

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		0.889	24
I do not agree		0.111	3
Total Responses			27

[AMMP1] What factors should the government consider in determining if appropriate access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place?

#	Response
2119	once its legal I don't see why it matters if people have a medical card or not since they can do it if they want.
2213	Cost has to be considered when it comes to access. I am a professional engineer making over 100,000 and have to bargain shop for a LP. My monthly bill is 300+ and that is a lot to pull out of a budget for medicine when it could be produced for under 50.00 at home.

101

I think factors such as those who need high potency products not legally available, those who are under the majority age and need it for severe medical purposes. Having physician involvement would help ensure those individuals who need marijuana for medical reasons, receive the medicine and the potency needed and that access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place.

1569

It is incumbent on the government to ensure that medical patients can easily and affordably access the marijuana they may need for medical purposes.

It is unknown how the recreational market will operate, although media stories point towards some kind of retail situation under the umbrella of the current liquor agencies.

Medical patients trying fill their medical needs in such a retail situation will encounter a number of foreseeable problems.

1. Cost. Medications in Canada that are prescribed by a physician are usually eligible for insurance coverage. This has not happened with marijuana yet, but some insurance providers are already examining the possibility. Medical marijuana is

993

With this substance not being any more harmful than strongly caffeinated beverages, I believe if the government subsidizes the industry in the quality control and testing aspects of production, as well as, putting in place clear business license guidelines for both for-profit and non-profit organizations, there will be very few limiting factors left. It is not strong enough to warrant a prescription for access, although doctors do need some training in order to advise more seriously ill patients how to most effectively use the product and what form might be most appropriate. This has been done in the past by "bud tenders" at compassion clubs which is what has led to discoveries of it's efficacy in treating serious conditions such as epilepsy. This was not discovered by Health Canada or anyone in the "health" industry.

598

Maybe those patients can get a medical marijuana access cards with discounted prices.

992

Anyone over the age of 18 who feels they could benefit from cannabis shouldn't be able to grow or purchase the amount that they feel they require for their particular ailment without the requirement of going to a medical facility to get a prescription however for anyone under the age of 18 they should require a prescription for my medical facility.

For anyone over the age of 18 that should be just as easy to purchase Tylenol as it is to purchase cannabis, it should also be just as easy to grow cannabis is one would be to grow tomatoes.

As a country we assume and give the responsibility to those 18 years of age or or older to vote in the powers that be to make changes to benefit our citizens also being 18 old enough to pay taxes old enough to purchase just about anything

2297

It's a medicine for all, no
restrictions should be set -
authorize for all, let them grow it
too. It's a prophylactic as well,
prevents and fights cancers and
many other diseases - according
to the US's NIH
<http://pubmed.gov> this is all
factual.

1135

Firstly, you need to stop discriminating against us via your regulatory powers. There should be no more onerous regulations for the home grower than for the home brewer or vintner. I believe the SCOC has already ruled on this subject. Our children are already protected well by existing laws and there is no compelling reason to over regulate this budding industry or hand it over to special interests on their behalf.

I worry that my Prime Minister has capitulated to pressure from the prohibitionists and conservatives within his government and frankly would like to see a more balanced approach and public hearings about this very topic and suggest it be chaired by constitutional law prof. Alan Young.

1576

There needs to be more data collected to reasonably answer this. I think we should look to countries who have had marijuana legalized for more than ten years to determine how they factor in medical needs.

2245

1. Growing cannabis is not dangerous. It's a plant, not nuclear material.
2. Cannabis has a huge and growing culture that is much like wine culture - we love the different smells, tastes and effects. We like to talk about it, share it, and have fun with it. These things should be celebrated, not marginalized.
3. Cannabis is dramatically safer than alcohol and tobacco and there are simply no logical reasons why access to it should be restricted any more than those substances. In fact, to the extent that cannabis use replaces or decreases alcohol and tobacco use, it should be encouraged as a public health good. There is a public health argument that cannabis should be easier to access because it is safer.
4. People that grow cannabis now, lawfully and unlawfully, are

1808

Letting med users grow their own strains because it is a safe supply

1308

What benefits would the patient receive from treatment?

1928

I'm a medical user. My income due to my issues has dropped from 6 figures to under \$10,000 per year. I like that I was able to get compassionate pricing from my cannabis producer due to low income. However, even with compassionate pricing the cost of my cannabis is crippling me financially. I strongly advocate home cultivation be allowed.

859

To keep the existing dispensaries open.

1481

Only doctors with a background in the field should be able to prescribe it

2271

It's just not about the amount of
THC for medical purposes it's
about the strain

For example high CBD helps with
my nerve pain while high indica
is good for body pain a
pharmacy could help with this

We need to be able to access
what strain is best for our health
issues on a regular basis like you
can with other prescription
drugs that is where being able
to grown your own you know
the strain that works for your
pain

2098

This should not be a common phenomenon. If it is widespread that legally available marijuana is insufficient for many people for medical reasons, then either the legal limits need to be reviewed for an increase or change, or else people are merely abusing the system and better controls are needed to weed that out.

For those who do meet the criteria of needing something more powerful, then the answer would be to provide such product only through government run facilities (not through pharmacies or commercial outlets) in order to keep such 'extra-potent' product from being made widely available by accident. They can walk into a hospital and receive the product there under strict conditions. If the issue is that someone is under-age who

2155

Allow for more independant licensed producers, the free market should bolster the market and allow for more choice and cheaper prices than we currently have. Only medical marijuana bought from a licensed producer would be eligible for tax refund.

1751

It is likely that prescription medicines will begin to come on the market, once legalization takes place and real, unrestricted research is allowed. In which case it is likely this will become a non issue.

Aug 15 - 19

Topline Summary Section 1 - Minimizing Harms of Use

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		100%	17571
As a representative of a group or organization		0%	46
Total Responses			17617

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		75%	13119
Female		23%	3947
Other		1%	105
Prefer not to say		1%	241
Total Responses			17412

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		2%	288
18-25		36%	6225
26-34		38%	6706
35-44		14%	2487
45-54		5%	901
55-64		3%	553

65 or older
Prefer not to say

	1%	160
	1%	126
Total Responses		17446

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		1%	105
Secondary school		10%	1649
Some post-secondary		19%	3237
College, vocational or trade school		28%	4847
Undergraduate university program		28%	4830
Graduate or professional university program		14%	2518
Prefer not to say		2%	256
Total Responses			17442

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		17%	2937
British Columbia		16%	2819
Manitoba		4%	738
New Brunswick		2%	379
Newfoundland and Labrador		2%	277
Northwest Territories		0%	36
Nova Scotia		4%	656
Nunavut		0%	10
Ontario		42%	7382

Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan
Yukon
Outside of Canada

	1%	85
	7%	1273
	3%	593
	0%	18
	1%	231
Total Responses		17434

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		7%	1138
Law enforcement professional		1%	214
Lawyer		1%	181
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		6%	945
Researcher or academic		11%	1810
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	94
Indigenous person		3%	449
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		14%	2214
Marijuana activist		8%	1256
User of marijuana for medical purposes		23%	3672
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		51%	8149
Other (please specify):		17%	2674
Prefer not to say		9%	1435
Total Responses			15974

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government	5%	3
Indigenous government or group	2%	1
Healthcare association or organization	5%	3
Academic or research organization	8%	5
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit	20%	12
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products	8%	5
Business or Industry	15%	9
Activist organization/lobby group	12%	7
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):	26%	16
Total Responses		61

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		14%	8
British Columbia		17%	10
Manitoba		3%	2
New Brunswick		0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0%	0
Northwest Territories		0%	0
Nova Scotia		2%	1
Nunavut		2%	1
Ontario		47%	27
Prince Edward Island		0%	0
Quebec		10%	6
Saskatchewan		3%	2
Yukon		2%	1

Outside of Canada

Total Responses

0%

0
58[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 47 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	MacaqueTV
2	Canadian People
3	band
4	Ontario P0J
5	Up! Cafe
6	RCAF
7	Pharmacy
8	Rapid Fire Theatre Company
9	Chronic Pain Toronto
10	Nig
11	It's just me and my roommates
12	Farmer
13	Stronghold Data Solutions Inc.
14	SwimJet Inc
15	Lake Country Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu
16	The Conservative Party of Canada
17	Prefer not to say
18	Cannabis Canada United
19	Rastaman



	The Real Barrie Cannabis Club
20	
21	Yukon Youth Team
22	TEKSA
23	Adults for autonomy
24	Kelz Medical Services Corp
25	Dr.kush foundation
	The Kootenay's Medicine Tree
26	
27	Eurofins Experchem
28	Glacial.gold
29	AWLDM
30	Prefer not to say
31	Epilepsy Support Centre
32	Proof Cannabis Cures Cancer
33	Barrie Cannabis Club
34	Farend Natural Products
	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis
35	Partners Society
36	Church of the Universe
37	city of abbotsford
38	Government of Algeria
	Simon Fraser University Beedie
39	School of Business
40	Cannevert Therapeutics
41	Pieces to Pathways
	Breakaway Addiction Services
42	
43	i agree
44	Horizons Residents
	LA MAISON DES JEUNES DE
45	JONQUIÈRE

46

CLR Construction Labour
Relations Association of
Saskatchewan Inc.
Private Motor Truck Council of
Canada

47

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		82%	42
I do not agree		18%	9
Total Responses			51

[MHU1] Do you believe that these measures are appropriate to achieve the overarching objectives to minimize harms, and in particular to protect children and youth? Are there other actions which the Government should consider enacting alongside these measures?

#

Response

Advertising and marketing restrictions make sense. There shouldn't be a need for manufactures to use flashy advertising or containers to sell the product.

5632

Yes, I think that marijuana should be treated the same way as liquor and cigarettes. It should be age restricted, taxed and it's advertising should be HEAVILY restricted (like cigarettes). Limiting THC levels or at least having clear markings and audited quality control by Health Canada also make a lot of sense to me. Limitations on personal quantity and location that marijuana can be sold, would seem to limit the grey area where legal marijuana and illegal activities would come into contact

7784

9861

9831

I do

Yes I do.

I believe that what is lined out here makes perfect sense. It's everything I would agree with, age limit, ect.

11184

The government should control where and how businesses grow cannabis to ensure its purity. Chemicals should not be used. If they are, plants need to be flushed before they are distributed.

Canadians should be able to grow their own cannabis at home, either indoor or outdoor. Advertising is not necessary for distributors or products. This would limit the exposure of cannabis and attracting new consumers. Possibly have a ban on TV, radio and print advertising but allow it online. Distributors should have the onus of educating consumers on how to ingest cannabis. People should be aware of vapourizing and eating cannabis. At the very least, they should be using water pipes (aka bongs) to limit the harmfulness of smoke. Smoking joints and blunts should be discouraged because of the

10901

I believe that some measures are appropriate to minimize harms. However, I believe that it would be virtually impossible to be less restrictive than we should be - this subject is touchy and you can be sure we will land on the overcautious side of 'minimizing harm', especially in the name of protecting children. It should be regulated similarly to how either cigarettes or alcohol sales are, with similar punishments for providing it to underage users. The law should focus on less restrictions and more education.

13637

As it is right now, and as you say that some "higher concentration products have added risks and unknown long term impacts", I don't believe marijuana should be legalized until the long-term effects are better understood. Allow researchers to study marijuana use with less regulations, and maybe some serious progress would be made.

5826

Yes, for the most part. I have to disagree with some parts about potency being 'harmful,' but that is personal. Another rule forgotten, which I assume is a given, is driving while under the influence. Marijuana greatly hinders reaction time, concentration and fine skill. There should, like alcohol, be rules for using marijuana in public as well.

4592

Yes I agree fully with the statements shown above. I can not think of any other measures that could be taken to further improve the program.

12700

3613

yes just don't tax and arm and a leg or it might not change much..

- Yes, however, there must be a balance so that the product is not pushed back into the black market, especially in terms of regulating pricing, potency, and availability.

- Yes, I would add education in schools, and public service announcements aimed at youth.

5497

Yes I believe that in order to minimize harm from Marijuana use it should be treated such as alcohol, except when it comes to advertising. I think there should be a tight restriction such as the ones on tobacco products which are required to state medical warnings and not be displayed or advertised in public where minors would see.

13248

I do not agree with the restrictions on so called "marketing towards children". We don't have any restrictions of such on alcohol - I remember as a child almost drinking a Mike's Hard Lemonade because I couldn't tell it was alcoholic. Furthermore, Colorado and the like have already demonstrated to us that adolescent cannabis use doesn't increase when you legalize it, it might actually decrease.

I also disagree with the "use of taxation and pricing measures to discourage consumption". Marijuana is not the kind of substance you need to "discourage consumption" of. If anything, it should be encouraged to replace the far more destructive recreational substances like alcohol and tobacco.

12869

I think when it comes to protecting youth that the use of marijuana should have the same age limitations as cigarettes and alcohol. You have to be 19 to legally drink and alcohol is far worse for people than marijuana. No one should have to wait till they are 25. Also there should be exceptions for minors who can benefit from marijuana when it comes to certain medical conditions in which marijuana can help. Like depression, anxiety, anorexia, cancer, headaches and the list goes on.

11068

2710

Yes I believe these measures are appropriate

1.A minimum age should be set to purchase cannabis for recreational purposes. This age should be set at 18, when you are considered a legal adult.

2.I believe cannabis should not be limited or restricted with regards to advertising or marketing targeted at adults. The use of cannabis should be viewed as a social positive, it cannot be likened to tobacco or alcohol, it is far less dangerous to ones health or to society. To continue to discourage use is to continue to support a harmful stigma that was built on lies and propaganda. This harms members of society. It is time to tell the truth about cannabis. If cannabis use became normalized as alcohol currently is, many alcohol users would switch to a far less harmful substance and

12570

I believe these measures (especially limiting the use to age of legal drinking, 19) will help to detour the use and attraction of marijuana to youth. These will set the guidelines to that of alcohol, the same preventative messages and measure to protect the youth from DANGERS of alcohol use should be use to teach kids any HARMFUL side effects related with marijuana use.

10537

Does an adult individual have the right to make a personal choice that might be bad for their health? It is legal to lie in the sun all day without sunscreen, risking cancer. It is legal to smoke cigarettes. It is legal to buy a bottle of vodka, take it home, drink it all, and cause serious damage to ones organs. It is legal to eat too much food, become obese, and risk myriad health problems as time goes by. Are these intelligent choices? Probably not. But are these choices that an adult individual can reasonably make in a free society? Absolutely. It is up to the government to provide reasonable limits on age, but I believe that once a person reaches the age of majority wherein they are responsible for their own actions, they should be able to make the choice for themselves.

I believe that the measures listed are appropriate in the harm-reduction of legal marijuana. I believe that advertising should not be almost completely limited as with tobacco products, but rather that there should be strict guidelines set in place similar to those that restrict the marketing and promotion of alcohol within Canada.

There should not be limits set on the amount of THC within marijuana or restricting certain marijuana products from being sold at this early stage of legalization - the amount of non-fatal overdoses on marijuana products in legal states within the US has been negligible compared to tobacco-related deaths or alcohol poisonings/deaths due to alcohol intoxication.

Banning concentrates and edibles would only encourage

11669

[MHU2] What are your views on the minimum age for purchasing and possessing marijuana? Should the minimum age be consistent across Canada, or is it acceptable that there be variation amongst provinces and territories?

#	Response
12514	19 I believe it should be consistent and in keeping with current legislation as applies to the sale and consumption of alcohol and tobacco products within the applicable jurisdiction.
14638	The minimum age should be consistent with scientific research into negative effects on the developing brain. It should be consistent across the country.
5287	Making it the same age as for the purchase of cigarettes or alcohol in the province of sale would be consistent with existing policy, most likely quite acceptable to the public, and probably result in less confusion.
14362	

3099

The age should either be consistent throughout Canada or failing that set at the same age as the provincial drinking age.

How much does it really matter what the age restrictions are? Like alcohol and tobacco people under the age limit are going to be able to get it if they want. It's probably a better idea to put the effort into educating youth on the reasons why they might want to use it, or might want to avoid it. Truth and not just scaremongering would be important for them to take this kind of thing seriously though.

14214

12541

18, you can kill a man overseas
you can take drugs

I feel the minimum age for marijuana should be 19, no different than alcohol. If we're reaching higher than 20% THC levels, like shatter, maybe set the age to 25, so we aren't risking brain development through adolescence.

Give them lower THC levels at the proper legal age, then if they decide they want something stronger later on, they have that choice.

These ages should be no different across Canada.

1647

6944

Minimum age should be the same as alcohol.

To purchase, at least 16.

To sell, at least 18.

Legal age to smoke or consume edibles should be 14.

Possession of whole plant, with buds should be no crime for anyone, any age if not combusted or baked (heated).

15165

13483

The same country wide.. Stop making things complicated. You already do that way too much. All laws, rules education certificates should be recognized across Canada, not by province..

7414

I think that the age should be constant throughout Canada, and that it should be when the brain is done maturing (I.e. 25).

5908

Minimum age 21 for recreational use under all normal circumstances

I believe the minimum age should fall in line with the minimum age for consuming alcohol and tobacco. I think that the decision should be a federal one - I also believe that the age of legality for alcohol and tobacco should be more consistent across the provinces, as the inconsistency often encourages younger people to party in provinces that have lower age of legalities.

12142

5481

6905

Having the minimum age restriction varies throughout the provinces would simply create new problems.

21 as i have stated above.

I support variation among provinces and territories with the minimum age consistent with that to purchase alcohol and tobacco.

14412

6593

I believe that the minimum age should be set provincially, but with 18 being the lowest possible age to purchase marijuana for non-medical reason. Of course anyone should be able to use THC + CBD for medical reason, prescribed by a doctor. For adults of age who just want to use Marijuana recreational, they should just need to join a Compassion club, so at least, the government can have NON INTRUSIVE stats for their own use (i.e no identifiable information)

Marijuana should be used for medicinal purposes and available by prescription only.

1621

1. Minimum age: I believe that age restrictions are important so long as the age chosen is based on scientific evidence. Alcohol may also affect brain development, yet we have chosen a minimum age of 19. Was that based on scientific evidence, or societal norms? Tobacco and alcohol do much more physical harm than marijuana.

Minimum ages should be aligned across Canada for all of these products (alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). This would already be in place if minimum age was based on scientific evidence.

6980

Aug 15 - 19

Topline Summary Section 2 - Establishing Safe Responsible Production System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		99%	2435
As a representative of a group or organization		1%	17
Total Responses			2452

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		73%	1746
Female		23%	552
Other		1%	24
Prefer not to say		3%	59
Total Responses			2381

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		1%	15
18-25		20%	485
26-34		35%	836
35-44		21%	512
45-54		10%	232

55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	9%	210
	2%	56
	2%	42
Total Responses		2388

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0%	6
Secondary school		7%	164
Some post-secondary		14%	335
College, vocational or trade school		28%	662
Undergraduate university program		28%	672
Graduate or professional university program		20%	463
Prefer not to say		3%	72
Total Responses			2374

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

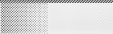








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		19%	443
British Columbia		19%	455
Manitoba		3%	78
New Brunswick		2%	42
Newfoundland and Labrador		2%	39
Northwest Territories		0%	7
Nova Scotia		4%	84

Nunavut	0%	2
Ontario	39%	936
Prince Edward Island	1%	11
Quebec	8%	192
Saskatchewan	4%	83
Yukon	0%	3
Outside of Canada	1%	12
Total Responses		2387

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		6%	139
Law enforcement professional		1%	26
Lawyer		2%	38
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		7%	158
Researcher or academic		14%	306
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	25
Indigenous person		2%	46
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		17%	383
Marijuana activist		9%	200
User of marijuana for medical purposes		34%	768
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		49%	1104
Other (please specify):		15%	338
Prefer not to say		9%	200
Total Responses			2255



[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		6%	1
Indigenous government or group		0%	0
Healthcare association or organization		6%	1
Academic or research organization		0%	0
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		22%	4
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		11%	2
Business or Industry		22%	4
Activist organization/lobby group		17%	3
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		17%	3
Total Responses			18

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Religious organization
3	Group of residents in a youth emergency shelter

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0%	0
British Columbia		22%	4

Manitoba	0%	0
New Brunswick	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0%	0
Northwest Territories	0%	0
Nova Scotia	0%	0
Nunavut	0%	0
Ontario	56%	10
Prince Edward Island	0%	0
Quebec	6%	1
Saskatchewan	6%	1
Yukon	6%	1
Outside of Canada	6%	1
Total Responses		18

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

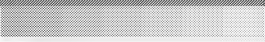

There are 18 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Syro Farms
2	Canadian People
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario P0J
5	Dispensary
6	Up ! Cafe
7	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
8	Canna Botanicals
9	National Drug Prevention Alliance

10	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
11	Church of the Universe
12	Peloton Pharmaceuticals Inc.
13	Horizons Youth
14	regional district of fraser fort george
15	Private Motor Truck Council of Canada
16	iamaw
17	Agro-Greens Natural Products Ltd.
18	Complementary Healthcare

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		89%	16
I do not agree		11%	2
Total Responses			18

[ESRPS1] What are your views on the most appropriate production model? Which production model would best meet consumer demand while ensuring that public health and safety objectives are achievable? What level and type of regulation is needed for producers?

#	Response
2095	Use Colorado model Private production with government oversight would be the best system. It would more likely contribute to reducing the black market than a strictly government controlled dispensary.
602	
121	No more nor less than those producing produce such as tomatoes for profit.

I feel there is a place for
dispensaries ,home grows,and
licensed producers. There is a
market for all three.

Dispensaries could be used how
alcohol sales are done show age
of majority card for recreational
use OR medical papers to access
if underage or needed for
medical purpose. And home
grows just like home brews that
are aloud. Or how you can grow
and have 15kg of tobacco per
person who is 18 years or older
in the house hold.

I fell just by making cannabis
available you Will reduce the
black market. And that in its self
makes Canadians safer in my
opinion.

1730

I believe that the following factors are important in choosing a production system: quality standards being met, safe cultivation environments (workplace health and safety), proper packaging (child proof, THC and CBD content labels, etc.).

Cultivators and distributors should be responsible for meeting quality standards and being transparent about the medicinal content of their products, as well as following guidelines for safe distribution.

426

Il faut permettre la culture à domicile (en imposant une limite raisonnable sur la quantité produite, mais pas de règles strictes quant au type de marijuana ou d'installation de production), en plus de permettre la production et la vente commerciale.

2216

2123

Just make sure there is proper labeling of the product. make sure it's healthy like any other product we buy and consume.

166

Just expand the medical model and make it recreational.

286

Private sector production is completely reasonable and acceptable. The safeguards should focus on pesticides, microbial and chemical contamination. Mould and chemical contaminants are a big issue with unregulated marijuana. The majority of resources should be spent on making sure the end product is sanitary and safe, like pharmaceuticals. Regular checks by the government should occur to make sure the private sector is producing untainted marijuana. This is where the bulk of resources should be spent for safe production practices.

Personally, like most who use cannabis for medicinal purposes, I prefer there be no pesticides or chemicals in its production. If I'm using it for a medical benefit, I don't want it contaminated with the same kinds of things that pharmaceutical medications are. As for warning labels, I would think that goes without saying. I would also like to have consistent access to the THC and CBD levels stated for all strains I buy...not having that information consistently now is frustrating because I can't make my purchasing decisions based on knowing how well a strain will treat my symptoms. It's hit or miss, especially as my current provider doesn't always have the same strains available. As for producing cannabis in general, the way it's being done in Colorado seems to be working well. Keep in mind that if you restrict THC levels to under 25%,

We should put an emphasis on only selling Canadian grown herb and it should be taxed by the government like alcohol.

2127

1140

The most appropriate production model is a conglomeration of small scale producers such as the burgeoning craft beer industry. This will ensure that 6 companies dont receive an unfair monopoly on the production of a product demanded on such a widespread scale such as marijuana while also ensuring a fair level of competitio which will encourage producers to toe health and safety regulations. The monopoly on production enjoyed by enormous producers under the currently developing scheme will be prone to abuse, lack of safety, poor quality control, etc because these producers will have an unnatural monopoly. Small scale producers must be allowed and ENCOURAGED to exist

2184

17

Crop Farmers under licns
available to anyone who farms
crops as an extension of their
existing crops.

BC Liquor board stores, the
licensed sellers of Beer and
Wine, Pharmacies
Consumers want quality,
selection and affordability. Open
market licensing to the general
public for production.

1935

The MMPR set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Yes they are, I think it is about time that marijuana got legalized, but I believe that they should control it and the MMPR has a good system in place. If the wheel ain't broke don't spend money changing it. I believe that small business should be able to set up dispensaries if they compile with government regulations, similar to private owned liquor stores. This will allow both big business and the little guy to get a piece of the pie.

2111

I think the Colorado modal is best 6 plants should be allowed to be grown at one time but I also think that the garden should be fenced in and not visible to the public ex not visible from the road or from a point of a person walking by would see the plants growing

1765

1974

Not the governments job.
Legalize it and copy regulations
for commercial production of
food and alcohol.

Licensing to manufacturers
whereby producers pay the
government a fee for oversight.
Government intervention is
required to ensure the product is
consistent and safe for
consumption. One of the keys to
harm reduction is to ensure
product quality and to ensure
that additives have not been
introduced into the product.

1260

1530

Privatize production to meet
demand.

Controlled such as a
pharmaceutical, alcohol, or
tobacco business. Regulation
should be similar to those of
other drugs and controlled
substances.

991

[ESRPS2] To what extent, if any, should home cultivation be
allowed in a legalized system? What, if any, government
oversight should be put in place?

#

Response

339

If you want to grow it at home, do it. Personally I wouldn't, but give people the option. I think 4 plants per household is enough and worth compromising for other benefits elsewhere. A Marijuana user card code could be entered when purchasing seeds, and the government should be able to track what you're buying and when. If they need to inspect, they should be able to with a day's notice.

913

I think people should be allowed to grow their own within reason. A plant or two? Sure. A field full? No.

I don't see the problem if someone wants to put in the work for their personal product.

Government controlled
growing practices and
distribution should be the only
way. If people grow their own,
they should then have to face
criminal charges. That's the
point of legalizing it. Only
government should be allowed.
Medicinal or not. If it's been
legalized, no-one should be
allowed to grow their own.

492

I think home cultivation should
be allowed, just as home-
brewing alcohol is allowed when
it is "only for your personal
consumption or to be given
away free of charge."

297

1193

It's a plant. People should be
As noted above, home
cultivation ought to be legal for
anyone legally permitted to
consume the product. Oversight
is only appropriate in cases of
commercial production offered
for public purchase.

1375

1009

100% legal.

1240	It should be the same as beer/wine. This is a system in place that we know works, why treat marijuana any differently?
1360	Limit self-production to an amount of young plants, and mature plants that will not result in criminal charges. Home cultivation should be completely legal in the same way home brewing beer is. People who want to grow their own will grow it regardless but should not be able to sell it.
1682	Home cultivation still needs to be an option for medicinal purposes. It can be cost prohibitive for medicinal users to find their medicine elsewhere and they may not be able to source the appropriate strand for their illness.
893	If marijuana becomes legal, yes, home cultivation should be allowed.
1571	

Most people will not be able to grow for themselves. Living conditions such as: apartment, rental, roommates, parents, children etc. Municipal codes or other factors will also prohibit many potential home growers.

Plant quantities should not be too high, pardon the pun. I can imagine what great pleasure one derives from growing their own medication. Or the people who might like to grow their own organically. Thus ensuring it is pesticide and chemical free.

It is really only a plant that has been around long before us. Keep it simple not too much fuss.

For me personally it is an area I would embrace the opportunity to grow this incredible plant.

1883

Home cultivation should be allowed, similar to consumers making their own wine or beer. I'm not sure how to limit the amounts, but they should remain for personal use only and not grown for profit.

2342

Puisqu'il est pratiquement impossible d'empêcher les gens d'en cultiver de petites quantités chez eux et que ce cet acte s'apparente grandement à la fabrication maison de bières ou de vins, il devrait être permis.

1791

People above the decided legal age should be able to grow and harvest marijuana so long as there is no criminal intent to sell the product illegally or to minors. Similar concept to being able to brew ones own beer.

1304

Hemp Milk, Hemp Flour, Hemp Seeds are the healthiest way to get your Omega's and proteins now that Fukushima which is STILL LEAKING everyday and people seem to think it's normal as the atmosphere is full of radiation. Hemp can also be used for over 50,000 uses including Oil. why're you doing for it wasting precious clean drinkable water when it can be grown and used to be Canada and the USA's #1 Cash Crops grown by George Washington on Mount Vernon and Thomas Jefferson. Hemp can clean the soil which has been radiated, Textiles, Rope, Paper, Bio-degradable Plastics without Gender bending BPA etc... Relegalise without restriction to end crime and REVIVE an Old Industry creating Millions of Jobs and Entrapreneurs. Leave the Dispensaries alone, people need a clean source so synthetics

2283

Home cultivation should be allowed with a reasonable limitation on the number of plants in different stages of growth (one limit for flowering, and another higher one for vegetative/saplings). A higher amount of possessed marijuana should be allowed in the house for home cultivators. There should be no increase in possession quantity compared to regular consumers when outside the house.

The regulations should only exist to prevent mass production and distribution outside of legal licensed and regulated channels. It should be treated much like home brewing wine or beer.

743

Weed is like coffee. No regulations required. No excluding competition so corporations make money. Dispensaries are awesome. Leave them alone. Leave me alone.

2315

La culture à domicile devrait être légalisée, jusqu'à un nombre donné de plants. La limite de 6 plants me semble fort raisonnable. La culture à intérieur devrait être interdite pour éviter tous les problèmes d'humidité qui peuvent en découler.

1790

[ESRPS3] Should a system of licensing or other fees be introduced?

#	Response
	Yes , for any commercial ventures but not for small growers at home.
1424	
1241	no
971	Yes.
1364	Yes, definitely.
2113	Licensing be manditory
1662	Yes for commercial use.
	Sure if you have to. But do NOT make estimates about usage and limit licenses. This will definitely yield a black market.
2131	

that opens a can of worms as
home brews are not ... and
given the TRUTHFUL health risks
.... I know how this will go no
comment . btw I don't drink
hate alcohol
Taxing the sales of seeds clones
and dry herb extracts etc.

661

1195

There are two avenues that the government can take, the 1st one being to charge an extra sin tax on top of the regular sales tax just to try to recuperate all the money needed for legalization regulations that first needs to be paid for by every taxpayer across Canada. In my opinion this would be foolish to follow the same model (footsteps) as they've done in some States in the U.S. because to generate enough money to pay for regulations, this sin tax will need to be very high, this only encourages the consumer to seek out the lower price per gram found in the marijuana black market. Just how successful has this model worked for regulating alcohol and tobacco? How much does every Canadian taxpayer need to contribute upfront to regulate and control alcohol and tobacco and their deadly effects on

Definitely!

2047
66

It would be a good idea to allow designated "smoking bars" to sell marijuana in the same way bars or restaurants are allowed to sell alcohol. I would not however recommend selling marijuana in bars or restaurant. Proper licensing and taxation would allow the products not to be too cheap and this would avoid overconsumption of the said products.

1035

Oui, en autant que les frais ne soient pas trop prohibitifs pour les petites entreprises.

1970

For industrial production yes, for private use, no. Being a cash-crop, I wouldn't want to see the collapse of the grain industry or something for farmers switching to marijuana.

868

Any production facilities designed to supply marijuana to the public should be licensed and be required to meet certain standards for quality and consistency. A new production facility seeking a license can be required to pay a licensing fee, as this would help the municipality/province/territory to cover overhead costs. Overhead costs would include having a suitable oversight system in place to ensure the quality of products in a production facility, something that a licensing fee can help pay for.

74

1103

Yes. Licensing for any scale commercial operation should function like a business license.

1321

I would prefer to see the precedence set with alcohol be used as the templet for how it's treated.

73

This depends on what the licensing is applied to. I think it would be fair to charge commercial producers a large fee to offset costs associated with oversight. I also believe that many interested in home cultivation would pay a small fee for that privilege. Governments charge fees for fishing licenses, hunting licenses, drivers licenses etc. This could be aligned with that philosophy.

2061

There should be a system of licensing but it should not be similar to the system with alcohol. As alcohol is much more expensive and is a monopoly, it is unfair to everyone. The government should impose a tax on the business and not on the product.

1320

Yes. Licensing to grow, similar to tobacco. Make it more accessible to private citizens though and allow for indoor cultivation.

The same licensing as alcohol should be required to produce and/ or sell marijuana should be required.

[ESRPS4] The Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) set out rigorous requirements over the production, packaging, storage and distribution of marijuana. Are these types of requirements appropriate for the new system? Are there features that you would add, or remove?

#

Response

No, the MMPR created lower quality product via over regulation. Regulations are required for commercial sales but they need to be fair and reasonable. Regulations under the harper government seemed to be designed to make the system fail.

1286

2026

Requirements for recreational marijuana don't need to be as rigorous as medicinal marijuana. Recreational simple needs to be healthy, accountable, and properly labeled.

no and that is why the mmpr was a failure and was struck down by the supreme court as it only allows big corporations with deep pockets to compete, therefore limiting variety, and lack of storefronts made for troublesome purchases.

The only security needed is an alarm connected to a security company and cameras. storefronts owned by the companies growing it and the ability for growers to sell to other storefronts should be allowed. everyone needs an opportunity to compete in this market

1884

Exigée que les producteurs mettent différentes variétés de marijuana sur le marché afin de favoriser des variétés plus douces.

139

MMPR is overly restrictive to the point of harming patients. My wife is on MMPR to treat epilepsy; under the current rules she can only buy from one producer (Mettrum), and sometimes they run out of the CBD strain she needs to use daily.

Thankfully we're experiencing a boom of semi-legal dispensaries in Toronto, and they always carry the products she needs when her fully legal MMPR producer runs out. Unfortunately Ontario has decided to raid said dispensaries, which means she runs the very real risk of running out of medicine every month.

Remember: we're talking about a potentially lethal disease here, and CBD performs better than all known anti-convulsion drugs currently available with close to Yes, more or less. Recreational marijuana could be sold over the counter with appropriate ID, just without a medical referral.

1312

755

557

Yes this is appropriate for the new system but may need to be changed for sale of product only in government regulated facilities similar to the LCBO.

805

Competition, just like in any industry, is healthy and needed to spur innovation and originality. The MMPR seems solid but can also be improved with review and audits. High quality with competitive prices is key here.

589

When there is selling involved or quantities beyond a certain threshold (storage) then yes. Otherwise (i.e. growing for personal use), no.

679

The regulations listed above (child-proofing, THC-content labelling, etc) are all seen as a must in my opinion.

Not being a legal expert, my opinion is limited on this topic, however MMPR is far too restrictive in its implementation. As I understand the legislation, it limits the choice of the consumer of source, method of use, price, and availability. As a result of these restrictions, some acquaintances who are MMPR patients choose to eschew the legal route due to pure convenience.

Given that we are creating a framework for a legal drug for both medicinal and recreational uses, the vast majority of this bill is rendered obsolete. Start fresh.

i believe there should be proper practices for growing/producing anything. a grower should produce their crop responsibly with regards to minimizing adverse chemicals entering the environment, to proper ventilation to stop moulds from growing and entering the product being smoked. The government has an almost clean slate to create an industry which produces weed in a profitable and ethically/environmentally sound manner.

1588

Maintaining purity and assuring quality are entirely appropriate. Requirements that do that should stay on the books. Requirements that arbitrarily limit usage should not.

1158

Packaging should be plain and clearly label content including THC content. Distribution should be as simple and non restrictive as possible. An "LCBO" style system is acceptable only if the price remains under 200 an ounce (I would encourage much lower, the lower the price the weaker the black market, which harms gangs who use production as their primary source of income). Additionally whatever distribution system is used should be a crown corporation, not a private enterprise. Selling marijuana production and distribution rights to a corporations will quickly transform marijuana into a cigarette industry, with dangerous additives, and will limit the profits produced for the public good.

463

Yes but the regulation should be about bringing quality products from clean installations.

490

MMPR has been ruled to be a charter violation and will become null and void on Aug 24 as per Allard ruling. Why ask about legislation that violates charter rights?

The same rules that apply to alcohol regarding production, advertising, packaging should apply. Establishing the same criteria established in Charter violating regulations just invites more charter challenges.

1624

Any marijuana or marijuana product for sale should display amounts of all psychoactive or medical ingredients (ie THC, CBD, CBN) as well as strain name or in the case of combining strain the parent strains.

In terms of packaging airtight containers should be used in order to ensure consistency with the labels (as oxidation will change THC and CBN levels transforming the former into the latter).

917

1389

Quality control and inspection of commercial enterprises that produce consumables is what citizens expect government to provide for consumables in all forms - pharmaceuticals, food, tobacco, alcohol etc. Seems logical to extend it to cannabis.

1098

I believe that following and taking inspiration from regulated alcohol and Tabasco production is the best way forward.

1900

As long as product od still accessible to clients and yet out of hands of children/underage youth then yes, continue. Personal pickup in dispensaries/stores should be allowed as well.

[ESRPS5] What role, if any, should existing licensed producers under the MMPR have in the new system (either in the interim or the long-term)?

#	Response
---	----------

That depends on what role they want. Let them expand and hekp you grow, stay the same if they're happy. They probably rely on it somewhat for income at this point, and I can't see any logical purpose to shut them down unless they're dlong something wrong.

1202

I don't think they should have any role, beyond maintaining their own licenses. The situation is potentially changing enough that the government needs to be open to new approaches

707

They should be able to supply storefronts with cannabis, they however should not be the only suppliers as this creates a monopolized environment where the rich continue to get richer and the less well off continue to struggle. This will again fuel mistrust in what no doubt will be called "big cannabis" by the anti-lp groups and they will avoid all of their product instead opting for the black market as they already do.

929

640

Current licensed producers
should be used along with the
current mail system for
production and distribution.

157

They should be allowed to
continue their operations and
produce mass market cannabis
as there is a demand for
affordable cannabis but they
should be competing with
smaller craft producers. This
system would ensure the
variety, pricing and quality levels
that consumers demand.

1515

Existing licensed producers
under the MMPR should be
permitted to produce under the
new system while following
regulations the same as any
other producer.

1493

Existing producers should be
able to sell to the public.

Be allowed to keep operating but not be used as a basis for the new system. This model was not based on evidence but was rather designed to be punitive to medical users while also being a massive cash giveaway to corporations. There is no reason why medical cannabis should ever be more than 5 dollars per gram. Very few legal substances come close to that price, it is absurd to continue with that as the norm.

97

Grandfather subject to qualification under new regs in a reasonable time.

734

Should be able to be grandfathered.

540

They should guide the new system, and the government should listen to them about what is going well and what is not.

1404

It seems most pragmatic and cost effective to maintain one system.

382

Stop licencing, just allow freedom.

167

1769

Existing growers should be allowed to expand to meet the new demand. Market force should determine who grows and who falters - better product would increase sales, expansion and profitability. There should be an amnesty period for basic growers in the black market (assuming no other criminality problems) to meet initial demands and to allow the market to have a full range of product available.

371

They should be able to continue what they are doing, and the ability to move to a commercial role if they are willing/able to do so.

1250

356

720

Existing medical producers should hold onto the medical product production aspect. Should they also choose to enter the mainstream off the shelf production they should have every right, however not an exclusive right.

They shouldn't have any role
no opinion

967

Unsure of the details but the focus should absolutely be on small craft producers rather than large corporations.

1565

Not sure, if they aren't already they should be privatized.

Aug 15 - 19

Topline Summary Section 3 - Designing Appropriate Distribution System

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire, please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		99%	2136
As a representative of a group or organization		1%	17
Total Responses			2153

[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		74%	1538
Female		24%	493
Other		1%	17
Prefer not to say		2%	45
Total Responses			2093

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		1%	15
18-25		20%	427
26-34		35%	734
35-44		23%	480
45-54		9%	179

55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say

	8%	175
	2%	44
	2%	46
Total Responses		2100

[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0%	9
Secondary school		8%	159
Some post-secondary		14%	285
College, vocational or trade school		28%	581
Undergraduate university program		28%	574
Graduate or professional university program		20%	414
Prefer not to say		3%	63
Total Responses			2085

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

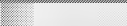

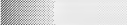






Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		18%	383
British Columbia		18%	382
Manitoba		3%	66
New Brunswick		2%	46
Newfoundland and Labrador		1%	26
Northwest Territories		0%	5
Nova Scotia		3%	72

Nunavut		0%	1
Ontario		41%	861
Prince Edward Island		1%	13
Quebec		8%	158
Saskatchewan		4%	75
Yukon		0%	2
Outside of Canada		0%	6
Total Responses			2096

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		7%	146
Law enforcement professional		2%	36
Lawyer		1%	26
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		6%	124
Researcher or academic		12%	237
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	24
Indigenous person		2%	47
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		17%	338
Marijuana activist		10%	190
User of marijuana for medical purposes		33%	654
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		49%	982
Other (please specify):		15%	301
Prefer not to say		10%	188
Total Responses			1986

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		0%	0
Indigenous government or group		0%	0
Healthcare association or organization		6%	1
Academic or research organization		6%	1
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		11%	2
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		28%	5
Business or Industry		28%	5
Activist organization/lobby group		6%	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		17%	3
Total Responses			18

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	Large Family with similar values
3	Group of residents in a youth emergency shelter

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
----------	-------	------------	-------

Alberta	6%	1
British Columbia	28%	5
Manitoba	6%	1
New Brunswick	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0%	0
Northwest Territories	0%	0
Nova Scotia	0%	0
Nunavut	0%	0
Ontario	39%	7
Prince Edward Island	0%	0
Quebec	6%	1
Saskatchewan	11%	2
Yukon	6%	1
Outside of Canada	0%	0
Total Responses		18

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 18 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	CFBA - www.cannabizassociation.ca
2	Ontario P0J
3	Vapelated Vapor Lounge
4	Up! Cafe
5	The REAL Barrie Cannabis Club
6	Kelz Medical Services Corp
7	lkj

8	National Cannabis Assembly of Canada
9	family
10	Eye Highs Creative Inc.
11	Canna Botanicals
12	Tantalus Pharmaceuticals LTD
13	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society
14	9519297 Canada Incorporated
15	Horizons Youth
16	Ateliers Underlabs Inc.
17	Test
18	Agro-Greens Natural Products Ltd

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		89%	16

I do not agree

Total Responses

11%

2

18

[DADS1] Which distribution model makes the most sense
and why?

#

Response

1965

I strongly recommend a distribution model similar to Oregon or Alaska because they are the most recent states to legalize, having most recently done in-depth analyses of the successes and failures of Washington State and Colorado. Oregon and Alaska are the most evolved, well thought out cannabis regulatory regimes to date. All four of these models allow for cannabis focused retail outlets. The main reason for this is that there are literally thousands of different types of cannabis products in hundreds of different forms currently being consumed. In order to satisfy the real demand that exists and take that distribution out of the hands of criminals it is necessary to facilitate a competitive marketplace that provides access to a diverse array of flower, concentrates, and infused products at various

1910

Local choice makes the most sense. This is how alcohol has been managed in Canada and the outcome appears to be generally ok.

985

Storefront. If it's legal you should be able to purchase it in safe, convenient manner. Doing a model through pharmacies would be a great way of doing it as they could explain the risks, benefits etc. from a trusted medical expert. From there you could branch out to private stores, liquor stores etc.

485

I think that storefront would be the best option because you would not be able to meet the demand through the mail and it would just drive more people back into the black market and having it be local choice would cause a lot of problems like people smuggling it over province lines to get it cheaper or easier and would cause more trouble than it would solve.

685

My view is the easier it is to get legal marijuana the less likely it will be for those qualified to have it to get. Buying from a store allows for the clerk to verify the customer meets the necessary requirements in person. It is very easy for people to lie in the Internet and very difficult to verify everything is legit

247

Right now, when I want to buy pot, I text 'my guy'. He comes over to my house, or I go to his house. We talk, we have coffee, we smoke a joint or two, money and pot change hands and we are on our way. It is cordial, friendly and not threatening in any way.

From what I have heard so far, the government wants me to abandon 'my guy' and instead walk into a Public Government Liquor store, hand over my government approved ID so it can be scanned through a network connected card reader, in order to buy sealed packages of inferior quality cannabis from someone who knows absolutely nothing about the products they are selling.

What if my boss – an over-enthusiastic anti-pot individual – is in the store at the same time

1563

In a perfect world, the Phased-In approach would be both efficient and safer than the other options. However, it would also be restrictive, and would most likely push individuals to contact previous dealers in order to receive the product quickly. Storefront is more realistic, and the establishments should be required to have a license to sell marijuana products, just as liquor licenses are required to sell alcohol.

132

In my opinion Colorado is doing an excellent job of handling the legalization process. And Colorado has storefront distribution.

I don't believe in giving too much power to licensed producers and allowing them a monopoly on the market.

1224

Storefronts, as beer is done in Quebec. This would allow for a more dynamic free market and craft market.

6

The store fronts would help serve people best as they can see what they are getting, don't have to wait for the mail which can be stolen from the door which has currently happened with the current regime. It's also too easy to fake your age online so that safeguard is honestly gone, at least in a store front I can see a physical piece of ID that hasn't been altered on a computer to have a different image...

1393

Legalization and decriminalization is long overdue. Allowing provinces to opt out will only benefit the black market industry. This leads to lost tax revenue and many social problems due to the opportunities of organized crime.

1244

Retail stores are best. Specialised products need specialists. It should not be lumped in with tobacco, alcohol, or pharmaceuticals. We need to let boutique producers succeed, not big pharma, tobacco, or beer.

705

Store fronts make the most sense. I think it should be sold freely the same way coffee is.

I do not think it should be sold exclusively by the LCBO.

2062

Having retail storefronts makes sense because as a consumer I want to be able to see and smell the product before buying. That way I can ensure I'm buying a high level quality product free of mold or seeds. The mail isn't as practical because you are unable to determine the quality of product until after you receive it.

1401

Store fronts make the most sense because this will allow for ease of access in a similar manner to how illegal sellers are currently operating. If mail order was the only way to purchase marijuana, this would not cut down on illegal sellers because the wait time for purchasing would be too long and buyers would look else where.

1096

Storefronts. Marijuana is already very very very easy to obtain in just about every town and city in BC. If obtaining it legally is cumbersome or time-consuming, many people will continue to purchase from their trusted and convenient sources in the black market

901

Local choice

1502

The medical and recreational distribution systems should be kept separate with some overlap when it comes to dispensaries. Medical marijuana should only be available from a pharmacy or licensed dispensary or directly from a licensed grower either through the mail or a licensed storefront operation. Recreational marijuana should be available from either the existing framework in place for alcohol or beer sales or through a licensed storefront or dispensary operation.

1713

Store front. It is foolish to think that distribution by mail will keep it out of the hands of youth. Are the poorly paid postal workers going to police who is picking up the pot. I am pretty sure the average 7 year old has more ability to order contraband online than I do, and what if I don't use the internet or have a visa, instead I like to do my business in person and in Canadian cash. I think you should just legalize possession of a reasonable amount, a personal stash and allow everyone to grow two plants. That will kick the hell out of the black market.

575

Dispensaries run by individuals without a criminal history (exempting Cannabis convictions) make the most sense as it is the most used.

[DADS2] To what extent is variation across provinces and territories in terms of distribution models acceptable?

#	Response
696	Provided that all provinces have some minimum regulation (no minors), I think everything else should be locally controlled.
550	The provinces are the provinces. The less the variation the better.
233	A variation would better allow the measurement of how effective different distribution models are.
1151	As much variation as there is with alcohol sales.
1152	I would accept Local Choice as it refers to letting individual provinces determine their own methodologies for distribution, most especially because the public/private model of alcohol sales (as per Alberta) are far superior to the fully public model of the LCBO (which sucks).
1118	same as alcohol or tobacco
191	Liquor control boards or Beer Stores in all provinces or where liquour or beer is sold in rural areas.

639

Some variation will be required if a local choice model of distribution is to be adopted. Local and municipal government could determine the detail of lower tier legal issues around regulation, licensing and enforcement, along with drug service/health provision. This would all sit within the parameters and targets established by the national government, and by implication broader international law. Similar frameworks are already well established in a number of countries with regards to licensing of alcohol sales. In the UK, for example, each licensing authority must review entertainment licenses every three years and consult with the chief of police, fire authority, representatives of the licensees and representatives from local businesses and residents. In the US, alcohol policy is largely

364

There should only be a little bit of variation. All provinces should be forced to have storefronts and a possible mail service, however it should be up to the provinces to decide how many storefronts they will allow (with a minimum threshold established by the federal government).

970

Totally acceptable and probably necessary due to geographic biases toward cannabis.

452

Variation across provinces and territories is not acceptable, especially in the context of medical use. The many years of court decisions on this issue require that the government ensure access to cannabis for medical purposes; if it is unduly and unevenly restricted, the new regulations will be vulnerable to constitutional challenge - again (and haven't we spent enough taxpayer money fighting these losing court cases?). Access should not depend on where you live.

942

Storefronts should be nationwide, if left to provincial and territory governments to decide we will end up with a mishmash system which encourages out of province purchases due to heavy access in one area and little to know in another. The Ontario government is looking at the LCBO currently which will not help the local economy as much as dispensary style businesses would.

1273

Variable regulatory schemes ought to be limited to streamline interprovincial trade in cannabis. License fees, excise taxes and to an extent legal age of consumption can be allowed to vary somewhat but testing, marking, packaging and shipping regulations should be federally standardized and not onerous.

1117

We should have same rules all across canada

815

Provinces should be free to determine how they allow the sale of marijuana.

1275

I think that it should be the same across all provinces, there is no reason why each province needs to be different.

1732

To be honest, I do not feel that inter-provincial variation should be encouraged or allowed. There are already far too many inter-provincial barriers in far too many aspects of our lives.

428

As it stands alcohol sales vary wildly across Canada, however by leaving it up to provinces and territories you've made it so that individuals may have difficulty accessing a federally legal product if the province decides to make it illegal. So I would say that keeping a legal framework that is federally mandated we can make marijuana accessible nationwide. I would say the only things that should vary between province is hours of operation, and whether or not a dispensary is privately or publicly owned.

539 I don't understand why this matters, and have no opinion.

114 I feel this is acceptable.

[DADS3] Are there other models worthy of consideration?

#	Response
836	Simply follow the template of alcohol regulation.
467	Decriminalize only, allow for personal growing to eliminate the economy surrounding prohibition. If there's no money to be made, there will be reduced benefit to the criminal element. Legalization WILL lead to financial crime even if the drug and violence is reduced.
731	Cannabis dispensarys and places that sell tobacco products
586	Whatever works to be honest. It's time to stop prohibition on an item that heals many people/ruins individuals lives for pot charges.

15	None that I am aware of but I am also admittedly biased in this respect.
423	Online/home delivery model -- may be applicable after the market has been established and there are well-known and trusted brands.
725	Look at Colorado

625

I do believe the decision of distribution SHOULD NOT be left to the provinces. Perhaps my concern comes from living in New Brunswick, and witnessing the market monopoly NB Liquor enjoys much to the dismay of the choice-conscious consumer.

I strongly believe the distribution system similar to the way you can purchase alcohol in provinces like Quebec could work, where anyone looking to purchase alcohol needs to be of legal age and show proof of age to the cashier.

One thing I don't want to see is an NB Liquor model where a single distributor makes the decisions for the consumer and limits the quality and quantity of what is available.

I am left concerned when I hear stories about back-room

999

Again, a hybrid storefront/mail-based system would provide the best of both worlds - the reach of a mail-based system and the security of a storefront system. Additionally, I would recommend phasing in and regulating currently-illegal dispensaries as a starting point. These dispensaries already have the infrastructure and customer base in place, which could end up saving the government money.

121

The government should have to sell it, so when it is sold to an underage person or resold after the fact the government can be responsible.

230

No mention of home growing or home processing here. It is a viable option for many to grow their own medication. Those who grow for themselves will continue to do so, regardless of the law; however these people are causing no problems.

972

As stated earlier, a limited number of trial storefront dispensaries could be attempted in several cities across the country to determine how successful and safe this model could be. If all else fails, let the liquor stores sell it, but there would likely not be the product knowledge available that would be present in other forms.

433

No LP let the peoples grow and get their own product tested . It would create so much work for everyone ...the picture below is grown in my closet and it s better quality than any LP you will sign ... Why i would by online hahahah from these greedy holigopolitic regime ...free the plant

107

The boutique (independent stores) approach is my second choice as they would be fun/funky environments with knowledgeable staff, hip music, related merchandise, etc. The downside to these in my opinion would be the lack of unionized jobs.

935

Dispensaries are the best.
Definitely not pharmacies. Let
the entrepreneurs who know
the products sell it. Patients
need support and guidance in
choosing the products that will
suit them best for their
particular conditions.

684

The vending machine method
however it would need a way of
verifying age of user. Most likely
these would be in secure
monitored locations such as
coffee shops/lounges.

539

Nope. I think the proven mail order system would suffice, although the proposed age limits that I've read about seem high. Alcohol is typically available to Canadians at around 18 or 19 depending on the province and it's not like there are no long term cognitive effects from prolonged alcohol consumption. I don't feel as though the age limit should be in the teens but a limit around 21 or 22 I feel would be reasonable. But if the science says otherwise then I will abide the science.

431

Colorado! Seem to be working quite well there.

1247

I'm sure, nothing I would trust on the first year

1155

Cafes and vaping lounges (social clubs) should be prohibited

Aug 15 - 19

Topline Summary Section 4 - Enforcing Public Safety and Protection

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		99%	1590
As a representative of a group or organization		1%	14
Total Responses			1604

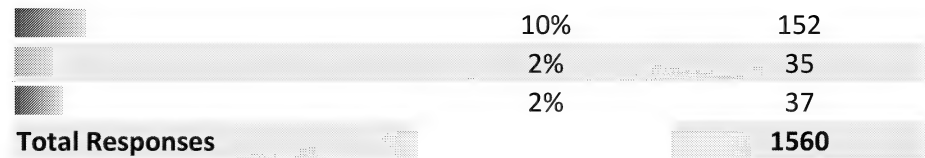
[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		70%	1086
Female		26%	400
Other		1%	17
Prefer not to say		3%	50
Total Responses			1553

[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		1%	10
18-25		18%	273
26-34		34%	528
35-44		24%	376
45-54		10%	149

55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say



[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Elementary school or less		0%	5
Secondary school		6%	89
Some post-secondary		14%	221
College, vocational or trade school		26%	403
Undergraduate university program		29%	454
Graduate or professional university program		21%	325
Prefer not to say		3%	51
Total Responses			1548

[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

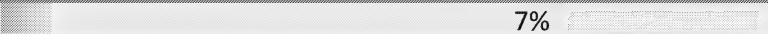

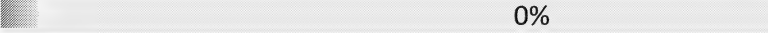

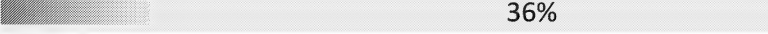




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		18%	282
British Columbia		18%	274
Manitoba		4%	55
New Brunswick		2%	31
Newfoundland and Labrador		2%	23
Northwest Territories		0%	6
Nova Scotia		3%	51

Nunavut		0%	1
Ontario		42%	649
Prince Edward Island		0%	6
Quebec		7%	114
Saskatchewan		4%	54
Yukon		0%	2
Outside of Canada		0%	5
Total Responses			1553

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		8%	114
Law enforcement professional		2%	25
Lawyer		2%	22
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		7%	103
Researcher or academic		13%	185
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		1%	10
Indigenous person		2%	28
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		18%	263
Marijuana activist		7%	100
User of marijuana for medical purposes		31%	449
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		48%	699
Other (please specify):		15%	215
Prefer not to say		11%	159
Total Responses			1459

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Provincial/Territorial/Municipal government		7%	1
Indigenous government or group		0%	0
Healthcare association or organization		0%	0
Academic or research organization		14%	2
Non-Governmental Organization or non-profit		36%	5
Organization which currently, or plans to in the future, derive income from the production, distribution, or sale of marijuana products		14%	2
Business or Industry		7%	1
Activist organization/lobby group		7%	1
Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):		14%	2
Total Responses			14

[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice
2	10 individuals in a social club

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0%	0
British Columbia		21%	3

Manitoba	7%	1
New Brunswick	0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0%	0
Northwest Territories	0%	0
Nova Scotia	0%	0
Nunavut	0%	0
Ontario	43%	6
Prince Edward Island	0%	0
Quebec	7%	1
Saskatchewan	7%	1
Yukon	7%	1
Outside of Canada	7%	1
Total Responses		14

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization



There are 14 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian People
2	auotsun
3	Ontario P0J
4	Cannabis Incorporated
5	C&B Group
6	Canna Botanicals
7	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
8	Edible Impressions
9	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society

10	9519297 Canada Incorporated
11	LA MAISON DES JEUNES DE JONQUIÈRE
12	CLR Construction Labour Relations Association of Saskatchewan Inc.
13	Private Motor Truck Council of Canada
14	Town of Oliver

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		93%	13
I do not agree		7%	1
Total Responses			14

[EPSP1] How should governments approach designing laws that will reduce, eliminate and punish those who operate outside the boundaries of the new legal system for marijuana?

#	Response
712	In my opinion, the only appropriate use of marijuana would be for a very few medical uses (As per the CCSA) so the laws should be similar to those for prescription drugs
695	I think they should not add any new laws. They should decriminalize all activities associated with marijuana.

1109

Greater penalties for sales to youth make sense. Restricting movement across and between provinces does not: our provincial boundaries are not "state lines" and the movement of goods across them is not "export". It would be unreasonable to tell Torontonians travelling to Winnipeg that they must wait until arrival to purchase any marijuana they wish to consume there. Similar restrictions on alcohol in New Brunswick have, I understand, recently been struck down by the courts.

977

You are going about this all wrong. Create a regulatory framework that will allow individuals to participate. The vast majority of marijuana is not produced by organized crime. It is produced by individuals with families who would like to have legitimate businesses.

835

I think that the laws and punishments will need to become stricter. Now that people have a legal option it needs to be clear that only legally produced and purchased marijuana is permissible. However, I think that this will require a step up approach in the severity. Perhaps harsher punishments could be introduced one year after legalization so that people have the time and the opportunity to wash their hands of the illegal activity and get on board with new legislation.

805

This should only be something to worry about if nobody is going to stores to buy marijuana and this will happen if the government controlled stores are selling it at too high of a cost than it is for people to grow it themselves.

1249

I do not feel prepared to respond to this question at this time.

47

Dispense through pharmacies.
Ensure it's licensed and not sold
by private individuals.

974

Really depends on the law and
what the person did.

1126

À Montréal, la marijuana
s'achète sur le marché noir pour
environ 10\$ le gramme, avec des
rabais lorsqu'on achète de plus
grandes quantités (3,5g coûtent
typiquement 20-30\$, par
exemple). Ce marché noir offre
souvent la livraison à domicile.

Pour enrayer la demande du
marché noir, il faudrait que la
marijuana légale soit facile
d'accès, que l'offre soit plus
intéressante que celle du
marché illégal (en termes
d'information, de variété, etc.)
et que les prix ne dépassent pas
ceux du marché noir actuel (qui
représentent la marge de profit
dont les distributeurs ont besoin
pour être prêt à braver les
risques).

Il est probable que certains des
distributeurs illégaux actuels
tentent de rester en affaires
même après la légalisation. On

1090

There should be consultation between the RCMP, researchers, and marijuana users medical and recreational, in order to find the optimal laws for the new legal system.

1008

The government needs to keep punishments realistic and not make them overly harsh in an attempt to appease those individuals not in favour of the new legislation.

14

Fines for those selling Marijuana to minors would be in effect just like there is for Tabaco and alcohol. There needs to be the ability for individuals to grow their own Marijuana but proper enforcement is needed to ensure this doesn't get out of hand with the black market.

252

Yes, of course, but I believe that allowing for private businesses to operate freely will not only prevent organized crime from controlling large parts of the market. The means of production needs to be open and competitive, and the means of selling needs to be open and competitive. Taxation can be a decently effective tool, but again, if I have to go to the LCBO for my product and it's taxed at 20%, I won't buy there. If it's taxed at 12-15% on top of HST, I'll be happy to go to Carl's Dope Shop around the corner from my apartment and hang out with some friends and the owner or something.

1299

You should not set unrealistic boundaries which will continue to keep this activity underground, and in turn makes it dangerous and demonized.

520

they should probably be similar to the current punishments for marijuana possession? honestly, I think this is better left to criminal justice professionals than me, I really don't know

651

hum tolérer la production personnelle (3 plantes) comme pour la production de raisins pour produire du vin ou de tabac pour produire des cigarettes.

193

There should be an age limit (18), people that are allowed to sell tobacco should be allowed to sell marijuana if they wish. It should not be restricted to something like the LCBO in Ontario, which controls all alcohol sales.

643

Follow examples set by other jurisdictions that have successfully legalized ie Colorado

1161

I see nothing wrong with the cafes seen in Amsterdam and elsewhere. I do have concerns about driving under the influence but until a road side that accurately measures inebriation levels it will impossible to enforce. Education is key to responsible use same as alcohol.

[EPSP2] What specific tools, training and guidelines will be most effective in supporting enforcement measures to protect public health and safety, particularly for impaired driving?

#

Response

660

Nope

1246

A test that is correct and works is a great idea. But if it measures what I had earlier in the day compared to me now with nothing. That is not conducive.

763

More research and development needs to be done in this regard. I think it would benefit all Canadians if the government could put out research grants and incentives so companies and researchers could develop a reliable, real-time test for marijuana impairment. Currently I do not believe there is any reliable, usable test for marijuana impairment.

157

Vous devriez monter un programme universitaire de deuxième cycle, dont l'obtention du diplôme serait obligatoire pour posséder de la marijuana.

Ridicule vous croyez...? Autant que votre projet de loi...?

644

Impaired driving should be monitored closely, and education on the topic is important. I know many people who wouldn't drive drunk, but have driven or would drive while high. That's dangerous. Educate your police too. The police hate marijuana, and they're going to resent users, and try and get up to all sorts of fascistic garbage. Can you please help them understand that this drug isn't that bad?

387

Teach it the same as alcohol in school and in driver training.

203

While recognizing the difficulty in having a reliable tool to test impairment (ie: like the .05% for alcohol and the blow-into a device), discussions with friends who are lawyers, police officers, and judges indicate that impairment can still be determined using the old-fashion methods of 'walk a straight line', 'finger to nose', 'slurred speech' etc. That being said, increased monies should be allocated to research in trying to find a reliable tool that will stand the test of courts and the law.

1317

I have prepared a brief on this.

The fundamentals are:

1. Does driving high always mean impairment?
2. Marijuana functions as a stimulant in the chronic habitual user. They are safer drivers using marijuana.
3. The problem with assessment of impairment. Roadside sobriety tests are the only reliable method.
4. Defining a legal limit is problematic because of the unusual metabolism and distribution of the active components of marijuana. Marijuana does not fit into the alcohol "box".
5. The medical marijuana user, when assessed by blood levels (the present gold standard), would be impaired all the time. This would effectively prohibit them from driving.

1137

This will entirely depend on the current research into techniques and measures to screen for impairment.

806

It is a personal belief that a saliva test is the most effective way to test for impaired driving and recent ingestion.

904

It will be important to find a test for impairment which does not rely too heavily on thc levels.

244

We train our police to spot and enforce impairment from alcohol or even old age driving so I would think impairment from marijuana would take the same approach.

671

When it comes to impaired driving what are the regulations on prescription drugs are there any and if so same rules should apply to marijuana

1030

A good field test that isn't more
onerous than an alchohal field
test and clear guidelines on
transportation and safe driving
practices after a clear
government study determines
that marijuana impairs driving.

For example, Caffeine is a
stimulant that affects your heart
rate but doesn't seem to
meaningfully affect driving
habits

386

Until a clinical standard for
actual impairment can be
measured and reliably
established, impairment must be
demonstrated.

443

the truth of the matter is there's
not going to be any more
impaired drivers on the road
than there was today

Cannabis is widely available and
easy to get at any time of the
day anywhere in Canada no
more people are going to use it
than the amount using it now
...is my opinion I don't think
this is any more of a factor than
it is now ...

30

How does law enforcement detect when a person is operating a motor vehicle or heavy equipment when they are impaired as a result of prescription medication?

409

None of this exists. Present models and.

147

Don't know. Treat it as a prescribed drug with warnings

218

La conduite avec faculté affaiblis existe déjà en ce moment au moins 50 000 consommateurs doivent être en train de conduire leur véhicule après avoir fumé. Les facultés d un consommateur de marijuana ne serrons jamais aussi affaibli qu un consommateur d alcool. Il ne faut pas mettre tous Les oeuf dans le même panier.

[EPSP3] Should consumption of marijuana be allowed in any publicly-accessible spaces outside the home? Under what conditions and circumstances?

#

Response

167

Yes, cannabis consumption should be permitted in licensed adult lounges (no alcohol). Licensed lounges should also be permitted to distribute cannabis from licensed producers.

426

A joint in the park won't hurt anyone.

148

People should be able to smoke marijuana in parks, lounges, bars, in their vehicles, in their homes, on sidewalks and in their rented apartments.

1286

vaporizing is way less harmful than cigarettes so should be treated differently and be allowed outside in public areas . As to smoking it should follow any rules set by or for tobacco that said if a place of business would like to allow vaporization this should be an 18+ zone and not condone smoking the new age has shown butane hash oil bars is more for recreational use and any bar like this would have to be self contained and accountable for there products as smoking is less healthy. but as I said if a place of business would like to allow vaporization this should be an 18+ astablishment as they are not selling product just allowing people to be free

264

Public consumption should be similar to tobacco. Not in areas frequented by children (near schools, playgrounds) and any business can also allow or prohibit the smoking. Other than that it should be allowed in public, smoking though not around minors (due to second hand smoke).

517

As long as cigarettes can be smoked in public, marijuana should be similarly allowable. Marijuana vaporizers should similarly be allowed in public in the same places that e-cigarettes are allowed. Oral consumption of marijuana products (e.g., edibles or cannabis oils) should be allowed anywhere because they pose no indirect harm to others.

793

Only in specific areas ie Amsterdam coffee shops. This could potentially lead to a rise in driving under the influence.

524

Anywhere an adult can legally spray an air-freshener without infringing on another persons rights they should be allowed to smoke marijuana.

Further, some delivery methods (ie vaping oil etc) do not produce strong odours and should be allowed anywhere.

1382

anywhere that you can smoke cigarettes you can smoke marijuana, anywhere that you can consume alcohol you can consume marijuana .
private property consumption rules

541

Consumption must be allowed outside of the home. In public spaces, it could be treated like any other nuisance is treated (ie, let the people bothered by it complain), but turn into a provincial offense to consume marijuana in the presence of minors.

For example, a person should be able to go to the woods and consume marijuana if it doesn't bother anyone. But you shouldn't be able to do the same thing in heavily populated areas (such as downtown during rush hour).

611

Consumption of marijuana should be restricted to home and outdoor use. Buffer zones should be created around entrances to public buildings and school and playground zones.

46

Yes. There should be specific restrictions - ie, places where you're NOT allowed to smoke weed - rather than places where you are. Eg, you can't smoke weed in school zones, in public indoor spaces, in children's play areas, at bus stops, etc. But you should be able to smoke a joint anywhere else.

1425

Yes. I also should be allowed to have a smoke in a secluded park if no one is around.

592

I feel like this question will apply differently to a lot of people because some simply do not like the smell of marijuana cigarettes. I'm assuming you mean only that, but, if it was scentless, for example in a vape, then I wouldn't object at all. Only, I wonder about public safety, I suppose. This is a difficult question.

758

Depending on the method of consumption, users should be restricted as to where and how they can consume marijuana. Assuming the consumption method is through smoking the marijuana, the same, if not stricter laws of usage as cigarettes should be put in place. Ask anyone who suffers from asthma, other respiratory illnesses, pregnant women, and people who have allergies to smoke, and they would tell you that having any kind of smoke around them being unpleasant. That being said, when I go to a park, or sit in my own backyard, I feel that my rights have been infringed upon when someone is smoking and that smoke enters my airspace. It is the users choice to smoke, smoking is a novelty, whereas being in a public space or even my backyard is my right as a citizen of this country, which I am

1145

there should be designated non smoking areas, as with cigarettes, but in general, since the harm is not greater than that of cigarettes, if you're on your own property or other private property where it's allowed, no regulation needed.

323

I think treating it like tobacco smoking is not a bad way to go. Perhaps a little more restrictive. At the very least, clubs/cafes to have a site to go to outside of personal private prooeety is good.

1203

In order to reduce the stigma of marijuana consumption, in particular for medical users, it should be allowed wherever the use of tobacco is permitted unless the use of marijuana itself, rather than tobacco, dictates that it should not be allowed for some reason. This implies that consumption locations be of provincial jurisdiction.

1285

Pourquoi fumer du tabac serai permis si cette fumer est très dommageable pour la santé et cause le cancer tandis que le cannabis lui n'e devrait pas être fumer en dehors des domicile et que sa fumer est beaucoup moins néfaste que celle du tabac.

908

To the same degree that alcohol and tobacco are allowed. In my opinion, smokeless substances should be allowed to a somewhat greater degree as prohibition encourages an all-or-nothing approach - as a teenager, a lot of people I knew didn't know they could have only one drink; they thought that drinking anything meant getting drunk BECAUSE they drank behind their parents' backs or their parents either forbade alcohol altogether or had problems with drinking. Most of us grew out of that mindset. We need to foster a culture in which we grow out it much more quickly.

Topline Summary Section 5 - Accessing Marijuana for Medical Purposes

[IndVsGrp] For the purpose of this questionnaire,
please indicate whether you are providing input:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
As an individual		99%	3084
As a representative of a group or organization		1%	28
Total Responses			3112

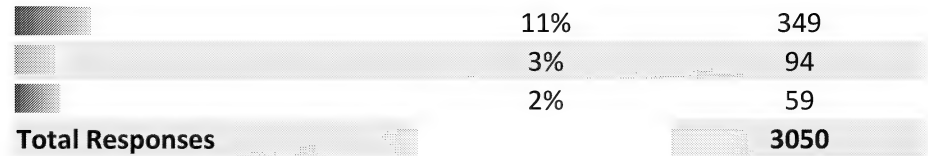
[Gender] Gender:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Male		71%	2143
Female		26%	802
Other		1%	20
Prefer not to say		3%	75
Total Responses			3040

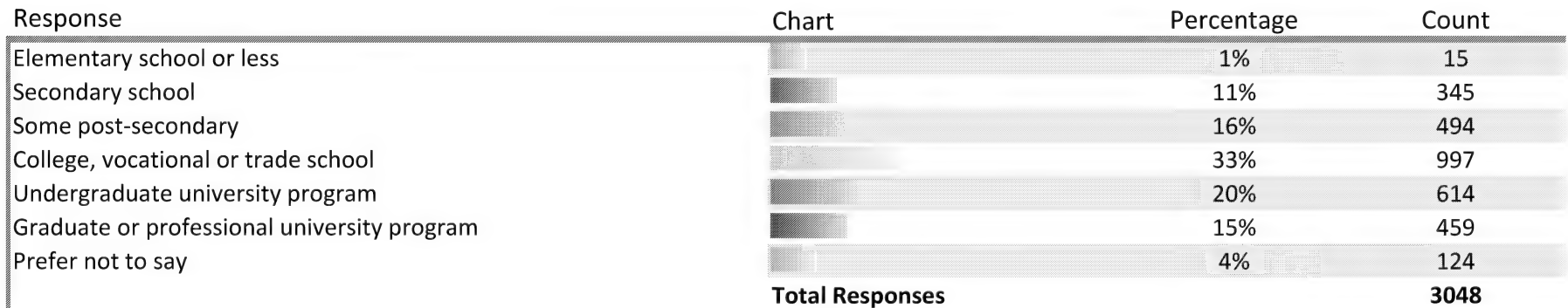
[Age] What is your age?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Under 18		1%	38
18-25		22%	667
26-34		27%	818
35-44		21%	635
45-54		13%	390

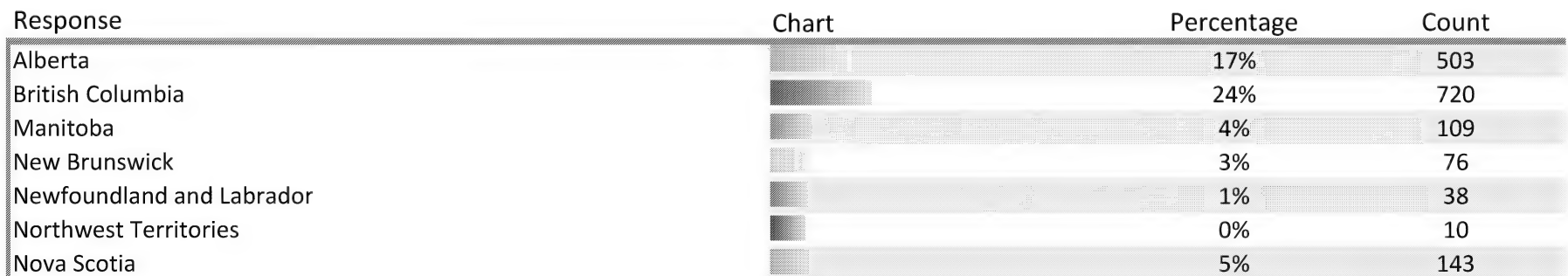
55-64
65 or older
Prefer not to say



[Education] What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date?



[Province] In which province/territory do you live?

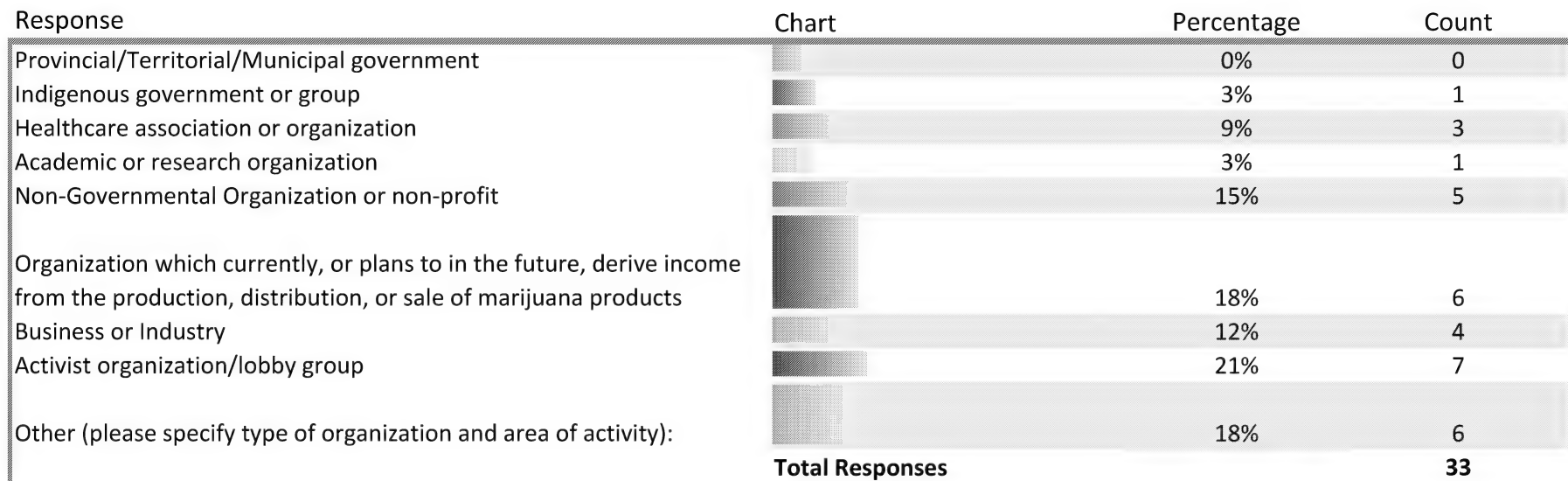


Nunavut	0%	2
Ontario	34%	1028
Prince Edward Island	0%	10
Quebec	6%	176
Saskatchewan	5%	136
Yukon	0%	3
Outside of Canada	3%	94
Total Responses		3048

[Individual] Are you a: (check all that apply)

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Healthcare professional		8%	240
Law enforcement professional		1%	43
Lawyer		1%	31
Educator (school teacher, school administrator)		5%	155
Researcher or academic		10%	301
Producer or distributor of medical marijuana		3%	81
Indigenous person		3%	94
Parent or guardian of a minor (under the age of 18)		16%	481
Marijuana activist		15%	438
User of marijuana for medical purposes		50%	1482
User of marijuana for non-medical purposes		47%	1397
Other (please specify):		14%	413
Prefer not to say		6%	179
Total Responses			2979

[GrpOrg] What type of group/organization do you represent?



[GrpOrg] (Other (please specify type of organization and area of activity):)

#	Response
1	Rural Ontarians grouping together for a louder voice

MMAR license holder
(designated person production
license) who spent tens of
thousands applying for MMPR
license, built a facility to MMPR
standards, just to repeatedly
have application disapproved
based on not meeting standards,
even though we had lawyers and
consultants who reviewed the
application and said was
adequate.

2

A group of people and friends

3

Canadian association of social
workers

4

5

Spiritual

6

talking for Canadian future

[OrgProv] In which province/territory is your
organization based?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		14%	4
British Columbia		28%	8
Manitoba		10%	3
New Brunswick		3%	1
Newfoundland and Labrador		0%	0
Northwest Territories		0%	0
Nova Scotia		0%	0
Nunavut		0%	0

Ontario
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan
Yukon
Outside of Canada

	35%	10
	0%	0
	3%	1
	3%	1
	0%	0
	3%	1
Total Responses		29

[NameGrpOrg] Name of group/organization

There are 28 response(s) to this question.

[NameGrpOrg]

#	Response
1	Canadian Therapeutic Cannabis Partners Society (B.C. registered - operating nationally)
2	Canadian National Medical Marijuana Association
3	Canadian People
4	Ontario P0J
5	Practitioners for Medicinal Cannabis
6	Cannabis Incorporated
7	Canna Naturals
8	CAMCD
9	CRCI
10	Grey Toque Gang
11	Confidential
12	Natural Order Health Services

13	MMPR
14	Nature"s Way Organics
15	Nnia
16	Church of the Universe
17	Foundation of Cannabis Unified Standards
18	The Saakatchewan Medical Cannabis Association
19	Natonal Drug Prevention Alliance (UK)
20	River City Genetics
21	Coming Out of the Closet Cannabis Club
22	Cascade Cultivation Inc. 9519297 Canada Incorporated
23	
24	East Coast Seeds
25	Canada Medical Cannabis Growers Coop
26	Private Motor Truck Council of Canada
27	Complementary Healthcare Edmonton 420 cannabis community
28	

[OrgShare] The Task Force will consider the input provided by your organization as part of their report to the Government. Do you agree to let the Task Force attribute the input provided by your organization in their report? If you do not agree, the input provided by your organization will be still be used by the Task Force as part of their report, but will not be attributed to your organization.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I agree		90%	27
I do not agree		10%	3
Total Responses			30

[AMMP1] What factors should the government consider in determining if appropriate access to medically authorized persons is provided once a system for legal access to marijuana is in place?

#	Response
---	----------

I could see Medical grade
Marijuana being held to higher
standards then "recreational"
grade Marijuana. I think with
legalisation more research needs
to be done to find out if it's the
actual THC that gives the
benefits, or maby other parts of
the plant. I could see Medical
Marijuana evolving into "medical
THC". Higher standards for
medical use with more carefully
controlled dosages then the
"natural" products.

1648

Medical certificate and photo
licence like a drivers licence .
Allow for individual amounts for
example equal to a package of
cigarettes. No movement of
"pounds" for any reason .
Grow for self but limited to max
10 plants period

2452

The government should simply consider the recommendations made by the Supreme Court in regard to the 'Marihuana for Medical Purposes' framework. In short, medical marijuana should be more accessible to patients considering the possibility of delays, strikes from Canada Post and issues with privacy that occur with the mail order system, which could encourage moves toward the illicit market. Some patients should be able to apply for a permit to grow a certain amount of plants that suit their needs. There should also be consideration toward the affordability of medical cannabis.

2229

The cost of medical marihuana is prohibitive and therefore it is not accessible to all Canadians that could benefit from it. My prescription costs more than 12% of our family income. I have to decide which days to alleviate my illness since I cannot afford to use it as prescribed. Drug coverage would be nice.

1038

The government should consider Low cost Med.s for medical users and that patients can grow in their home or yard ,greenhouse . And that the market should be free and fair .open to all

I am 73 years of age and every time I drove to Hamilton from Ajax, a distance of about eighty miles, the longest the Doctor would authorize was ninety days. Well that is not good enough, I have severe arthritis and at my age this disease is terminal, it is with me until I drop dead. I should not have to go to a Doctor every ninety days, once every five years should be plenty. In fact I believe I should only have to go once or twice, until the Doctor can see that my illness is terminal, then I should be able to get a five year certificate. I do not expect any special treatment but when someone has difficulty walking without a cane, why am I being forced to go through what I see as, well it is just about torture. I have not seen the Doctor now for about six to nine months and I am sure he most likely would not give me another

Doctor's prescription

2455

1212

Medical marijuana is an organic plant matter.

And unless you're spraying your crops (which I've only heard of one company doing) this industry hasn't been commercialized.

By keeping it local, you're keeping it purely organic and done right by growers who care tremendously about their plants. I've seen many growers care for their crops as if they were children.

That is genuine care.

When you have suppliers who care about their products and make sure that it's clean and pure, every person who is using it for medical reasons has a genuine shot of aiding patients with treatment. And every recreational user knows their product is clean and safe to use.

Marijuana is also used as an "exit drug".

2047

I think that once it becomes legal that anyone should be able to grow their own at home either indoors or outside!! That same way you can grow your own veggies or brew your own beer or wine!!

I do however also believe that in order to grow your own it should be behind a locked door/room!! I know lot of people in the USA that live where it's legal and the places that can grow their own are doin better then others that cannot!!

1550

Physician guidance and federal oversight on the amount that a person can grow for medical purposes.

1833

None as the Government should have no business telling people what they can put in their bodies.

If a person has cancer or similar condition, then it should just be just a formality by the doctor, to provide a letter to get a permit to buy or grow your own Cannabis. This permit should be made and approved by the local Government office on the spot. It should take the same or less effort than getting a drivers licence renewed or putting stickers on the car.

Whether Cannabis has scientifically proven effects or not, if the sick person believes it will help, then they should be allowed to get it. Period. Similar to a doctors note for a sick day for the employer. It is a matter of history as to why Cannabis is illegal as of 1936. Protection of Industry NOT the public. As far as I am concerned Cannabis should be made legal, non-restricted.

2214

Most people will not grow or use Medical should be allowed to grow 8 mature, 8 semi mature, & 8 seedlings (to allow for loss) or designate someone to grow for them or buy at very cheap prices no tax

1674

	<p>Cannabis has many different strains and the way they are propagated and grown varies largely. As a medical user I want full control of the care and quality control of my medicine. I would never purchase my medicine from an LP as I don't trust the quality just as I grow my own vegetables because I don't trust labels in the grocery store. It's my body my right.</p>
309	
	<p>Based on affordability, access to specific strains for certain disorders and personal preference I believe patients should be allowed to grow their own medicine.</p>
1021	
	<p>Home cultivation must be ok for medical users without restrictions, this provides reasonable access. Maximum of 15 plants per adult is fair, this way it will be for personal use and people will not sell for profit</p>
1601	
1872	<p>Provide access to those who want and/or need it.</p>

I believe they should consider
"can this be treated with a more
natural (marijuana) method. I
have had 2 lumpectomy's once I
was pregnant and chose to put
the baby first and have no
anesthetic other than baby gas,
my second I had meds for pain
during surgery then to take
home I was prescribed 8
percacet (sp?) a day to manage
pain!!!! I couldn't even handle a
quarter of one pill, a friend
suggested I "smoke a joint"
instead. Scared but tried it and
pain was minor and very
bearable I didn't throw up or
pass out not did I cry for no
reason like the percacet did to
me!

236

If individuals need marijuana for
medical reasons, as indicated by
a medical professional, than
special regulations/production
methods should be in place to
ensure these individuals are able
to access the medicine they
need.

613

You must consider the therapeutic nature of growing ones own medicine! I can control all aspects of my medicine from potency to strains when growing my own medicine but the forgotten aspects are the actual physical growing of the garden! I personally derived so much therapeutic benefits from this task! I suffer from severe chronic pain from several collapsed disks in my back. It's so hard to find a physical activity that I can do and maintaining my garden is a lifesaver! I believe that we as patients can be made to feel useful again, and in fact be of use to the new marijuana's industry , if we are allowed to produce marijuana for the legal sellers like dispensary or licenced producer . The current holders of MMAR licence to produce can be an asset to the current market. A market that